

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

Vol. XCVIII, No. 7

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., April 9, 1947

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# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year for 24 insertions.

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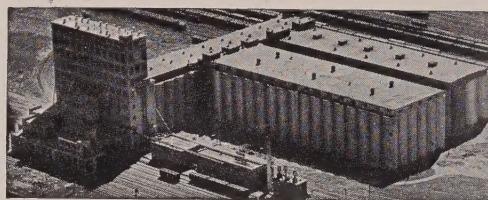
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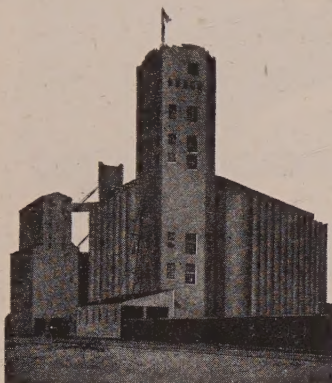
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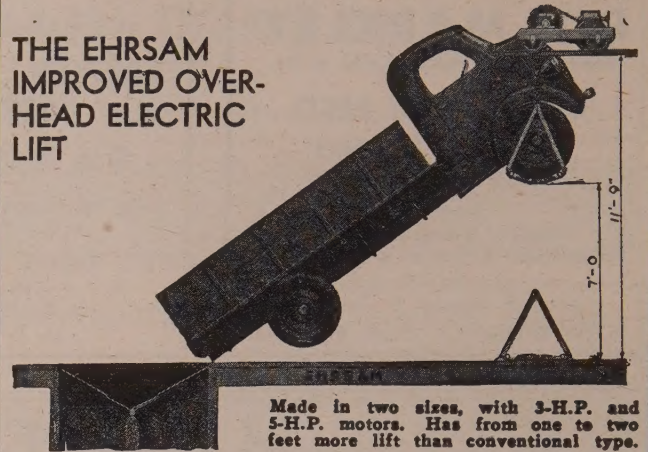
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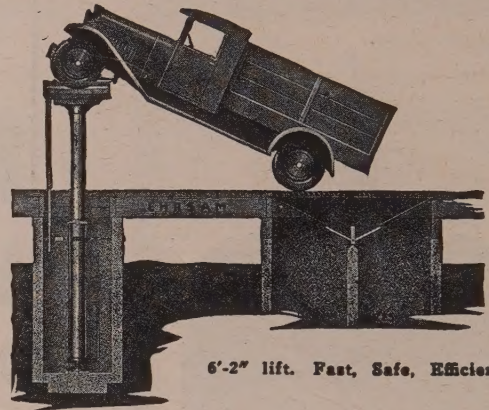
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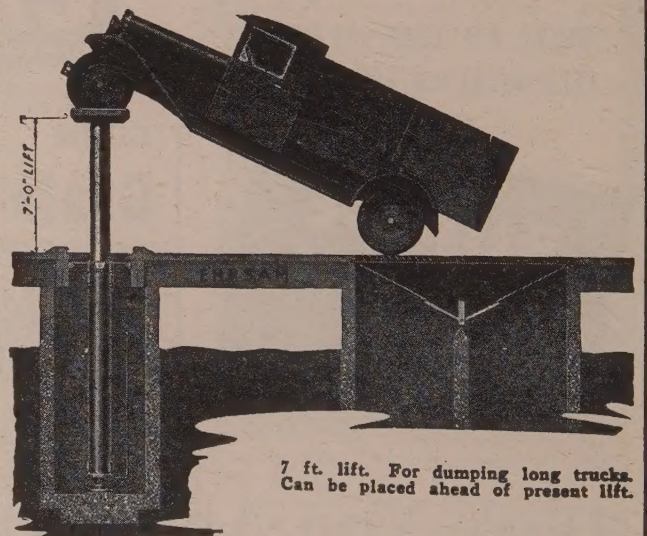
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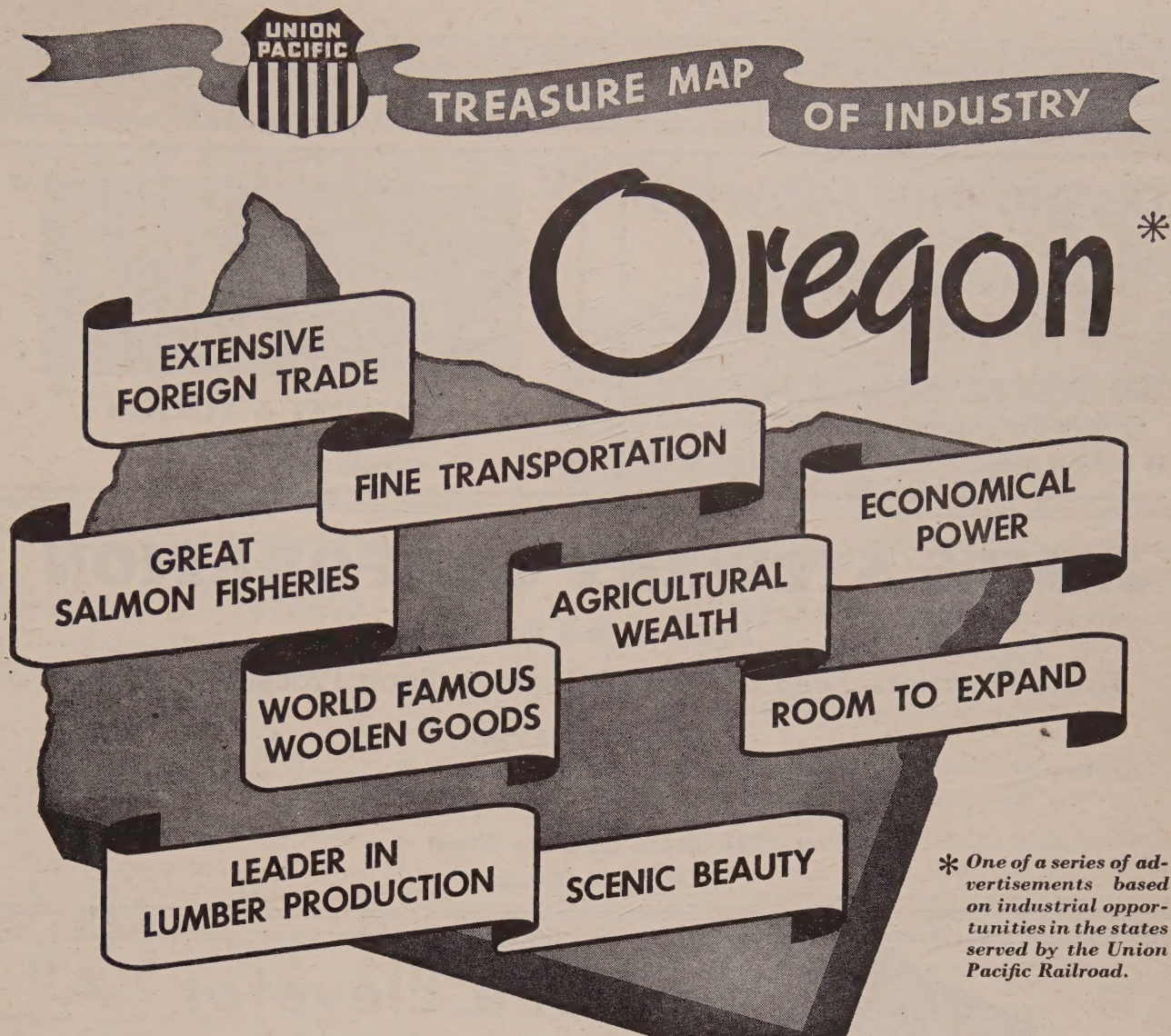
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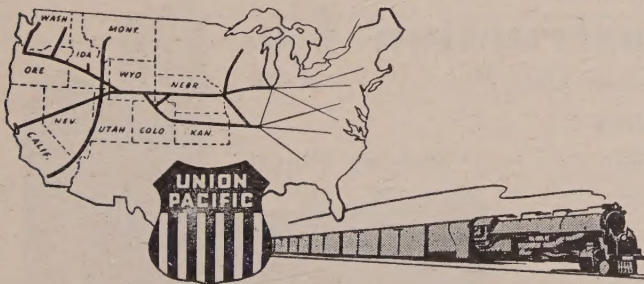
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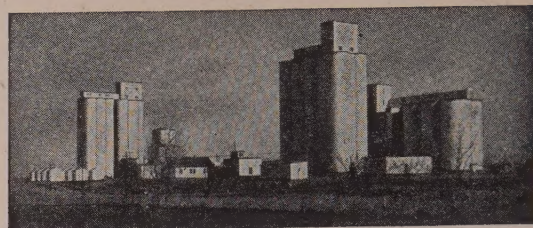
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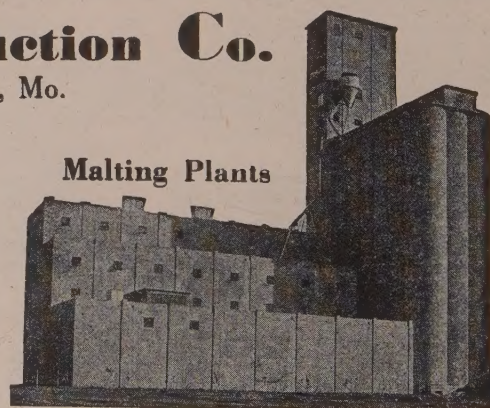
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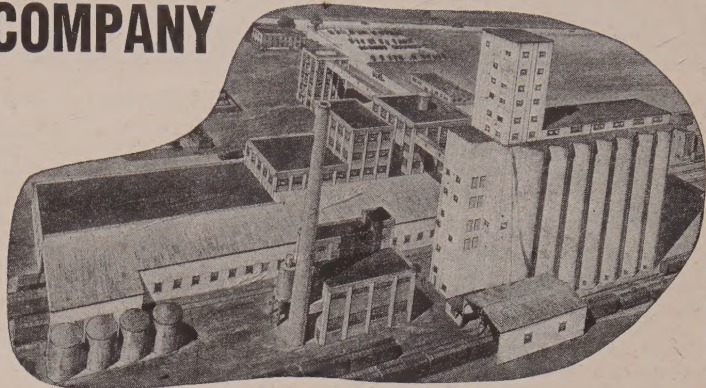
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## CROSBY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

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Specializing in  
Soy Bean Processing Plants, Feed Mills,  
Grain Elevators, Cement Plants

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Saves Money

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Feed Mills  
Seed Plants  
Coal Plants  
Repairing and Remodeling  
**T. E. IBBERSON CO.**  
Minneapolis Minnesota

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Designers and Builders  
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Modern Concrete Grain Elevators  
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Grain Elevators, Feed Plants,  
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Concrete Storage  
Bins and Elevators  
—216 built prior to 1946—  
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Fifty confirmations in triplicate. bound with pressboard and wire stitched. size 5½ x 8"

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 85 cts. plus postage. Three copies \$2.25.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated, 327 S. La Salle Street, Chicago

if you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and returns the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

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CONTRACTORS—ENGINEERS  
GRAIN ELEVATORS—FEED MILLS  
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108 E. Mulberry St. Bloomington, Ill.

## HOGENSON

Construction Co.  
Designers and Builders  
Elevators, Feed Mills, Warehouses  
REMODELING  
Corn Exchange Bldg. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 30 cents per type line each insertion

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

**FLOUR AND FEED JOBBERS** seeing the need to manufacture their own products, also GI's with knowledge of the milling and grain industry, if looking for a business to buy, will do well to look into this unusual business opportunity. Owner of controlling interest, who has been in business 26 yrs., desires to retire, will sell his interest, or if desired it might be arranged to sell the entire set-up. Will price at reasonable figure, a going business, established, its product meeting consumer acceptance over a large area, manufacturing and selling flour, mill and sweet feeds, poultry mashes, dairy and swine rations, under a private label. Plant operates full time, is located in best grain producing section of Oklahoma, in town of 5,000 population, where there are fine schools, churches, soft water and a citizenship above par. Plant consists of real estate owned 200 ft. by 240 ft. main section, on paved street well located, served by both the Rock Island and Katy R.R.'s each at only 30 yds. north and south, respectively, from office and truck scales, grain elevators located on each and served by the one, main office and scale. Warehouse space about 18,000 sq. ft. floor. A 50 bbl. well equipped flour mill and machinery on hand to increase capacity up to 200 bbls. if desired, natural gas powered. Also feed manufacturing machinery for grinding, mixing, sewing bags, etc., electrically operated by individual motors. Grain and seed cleaning and processing department made up with overhead bins a-plenty, three screen type cleaners, two Hart Carters, disk cleaner separator, one Sutton, Steele & Steele gravity type seed grader, this department also equipped with single roll stand and screens for cracking and sifting corn in manufacture of poultry scratch feeds. Set-up is government licensed and bonded storage, capacity licensed, 100,000 bu. Additional machinery ready set in, sack cleaning and repair outfit with new Singer Patcher and Darner, Draver master drive, and four unit Draver feeders. Gump type (new). Merchandise deliveries made by company owned trucks, the trucking equipment kept in good condition, two trucks practically new. This deal may be examined by appointment only, and if prospective buyer means business may have plenty of time to check all details from raw materials, on out to the consumer. Address 95E7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## ELEVATOR FOR SALE

**MINT** for man experienced in grain and feed. 6,200 bu. elevator, Frisco tracks. Large grain acreage, prospects good. Address 95F3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Central Illinois Grain Elevator in heart of grain belt on Pennsylvania Railroad. Total storage capacity 70,000 small grain and ear corn. Address 95G3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

**FOR SALE**—Elevator doing 800,000 bushel grain business, 60 car coal, 300 car hay and straw, six trucks, large warehouse, new office with 40 foot scales, modern six room house, best location in Grain Belt; price \$60,000. Terms to reliable party. Russell Kuhlman, Realtor, P. O. Box 293, Auburn, Ind.

## FEED MILL FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Feed Business with Murphy franchise. Jay Bee mill powered by 65 HP. Buda gas motor, scales, one ton mixer, elevator, electric motors on elevator and mixer. Two adjoining buildings 44 ft x 120. Inventory of poultry supplies, poultry medicines also some hog and cattle medicines. Goodyear and Firestone franchise. Good, friendly farm community. Address 95G5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

## HELP WANTED

**WANTED**—Ambitious second man for elevator and feed business. A chance to work into management. Must be honest and have good references. Age 25 to 35 years preferred. Farmers Grain Co., Marengo, Iowa.

**WANTED**—Man 25 to 40 years old who can establish hybrid corn agencies, buy alfalfa, clover, help in the production and sale of seed corn. A good chance for a young man who uses his head and has some push. Kelly Seed Co., San Jose, Illinois.

## SITUATION WANTED

**SITUATION WANTED**—With grain and feed company. Able to handle rates, routing, billing and related problems in connection with mill and transit traffic. Box 1096, Wetmuka, Okla.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 95E3, Grain & Feed Jnl's., Chicago.

**FEED MIXER**—One-ton floor level feed; has motor good as new. Write 95E4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**HAMMER MILL** with 25-HP motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 95E5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FEED MIXER** for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 95E6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**TWO Howes Jr. Cereal Cutters** with extra set cutter and bed knives. True Food Dehydrators, Inc., East Grand Forks, Minn.

**FOR SALE**—S. Howes Junior Corn Cracker and Grader, 1200 lbs. per hour. Available after June 15th. Address 95F4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery. 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—One GE. induction motor, 10 HP., 3 phase, 1200 RPM, 60 cycle, type K.T. 302. One 46 in. 5 groove B belt sheave. Four roller bearings, two 2-15/16 two 2-7/16. G. E. Travis, Amboy, Illinois.

**FOR SALE**—One Century Electric A.C. Motor 2 HP. 3 phase 220-440 volts 60 cycles 1740 RPM. End thrust bearing. Used less than 100 Hrs. on Feed Mixer. W. W. Harbaugh Feed & Seed Co., Russell, Kansas.

**FOR SALE**—40 HP General Electric motor 3 phase. Kelly Duplex hammermill with eleven V belts. Half ton Blue Streak Mixer. All in good shape and operating. Will be available May 15th. Gillespie Co-op Farmers Elevator Co., Gillespie, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—60 HP Vertical Fairbanks-Morse Diesel Engine. Mechanical condition guaranteed. Now operating. Also New and Used Hammer Mills, Mixers, Wheat & Corn Crackers, Seed Grain Treaters, etc. Write H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minnesota.

**FOR SALE**—Conveyors including Floor-to-Floor Conveyors, \$395.00; Bag and Box Pilers, \$530.00; 15 ton Truck Scales, \$450.00; 20 ton Truck Scales, \$510.00. Immediate delivery. Parts for all scales. Bonded Scale Co., 120 Bellview, Columbus, Ohio. Phone GA 5712-UN 2332 Evenings.

**FOR SALE**—1941 Cab-over-engine Ford tractor. New 100 HP engine plus new wiring, good 8:25 tires. 100 gallon saddle tanks, new 5th wheel, 22 ft. trailer-lined and re-inforced for grain, 9" tires, low mileage. Jasper County Farm Bureau Cooperative, Ass'n, Inc., Rensselaer, Indiana.

**BATES**  
*Grain Company*  
COARSE GRAIN  
MERCHANDISERS & BROKERS  
Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

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CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

..... bus.

State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your loss

A MERGER OF  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
THE GRAIN WORLD  
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

## MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—9 Double Stand of Rolls.  
8—Pairs of Roll Chills.  
2—No. 1 Buckleys with release levers.  
2—Alsop Agitators.  
3—Plansifters.  
1—Automatic Scale.  
1—8x5 Elevator.

Quite a Lot of Other Things. When In Need Write Me. T. A. McWilliams, 1460 South Second Street, Louisville 8, Kentucky.

FOR SALE—CAR LOADERS, Air Blast. One Ton Vertical Batch Mixers; One Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator; Boss Car Loader; Corn Cutter; Two-Twenty Inch Eureka Aspirators; One—24" Beall Aspirator; One—10"x30" Nordyke & Marmon Dbl. Roller Mill; Nine 15"x30" Crimping or Flaking Rolls, only; One —2000 bu. Howe Elevator Hopper Scale; One Roscoe Ajax Oat Huller.

J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery  
1522 East High Street Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—4 Double Stand Allis-Chalmers 7x20 Rolls.

2—Double Stand Allis-Chalmers 9x24 Rolls.  
2—Double Stand Allis-Chalmers 9x30 Rolls.  
1—Southwestern Rotary Lift 12" diameter by 34 ft. height.

1—Southwestern Rotary Lift 9" diameter by 37 ft. height.

160 ft. 12" Conveyor with steel box, couplings, hangers.

300 ft. 9" Conveyor with steel box, couplings, hangers.

5—3'x5' Corn Chop Grader Shakers.

2—4'x8 Corn Cleaner Shakers.

5—Ford V-8 Power Units, equipped for Natural Gas.

1,000 ft. 8"x4 ply, Belting.

Miscellaneous assortment of Shafting, Pulleys, Sheaves, Sprockets.

6—Pairs Platform Scales.

6—Pairs Howe two wheel Feed Trucks, rubber tires. Jas. Taylor Grain Co., Wetumka, Okla.

My elevator was sold the same day the first notice appeared in the JOURNALS. Clyde Febus, Lake Fork, Illinois.

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not—Tell the Journal.

## MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Two large size Corn Degerminators. Box 2644, Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—A combination Separator Cleaner for removing shelled corn from cobs, capacity about 200 to 600 bushels per hour. Edward J. Funk & Sons, Kentland, Ind.

WANTED—Grain Trucks, semi's included—1½ ton and up.

Grain Loaders, all types.

Des Marteau Commission Co., Syracuse, Kans.

WANTED TO BUY—Richardson Scales, Bag Closing Machines and other good MILL, FEED & ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT.

J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery  
1522 East High Street Jefferson City, Mo.

## MOTORS—GENERATORS

FOR SALE—1-50 HP. F. & M. T. E. F. C. 3 phase—220/440 V 1800 RPM. New Motor.

1-15 HP. F. & M. T. E. F. C. 3 phase 220/440 V 1800 R.P.M. New Motor. Capital Electric Co., 205-9 East Ninth St., Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE—5 HP TEFC Motors—6—300 amps. 220 volt entrance switches 400 amps. and 600 amps. entrance switches. Distribution panels both 220 volt and 440 volt, available from stock. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Mich.

## ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.—B. M. NUSS-BAUM & CO., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

## SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; GRAIN size 4½x7 inches \$2.60 per hundred, or 500, \$12.00 plus postage. SEED size 3½x5½ inches, \$2.15 per hundred, or 500, \$8.75 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

## SEED STORE FIXTURES

FOR SALE—Seed Store Fixtures, Bins, Cabinets. Walkerbilt, Penn Yan, N. Y.

## SEEDS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Hybrid Seed Corn:—U. S. 13; Ohio C-92; DeWalls 901; Ill. 273—1 Excellent quality crop in desired grades. Germination 95%. DeWall Seed Co., Producers, Gibson City, Ill.

FOR SALE—Certified Neosho Seed Oats, 97% germination, 99% purity. Sacked and sealed, 3 bu. to sack; \$2 per bu. Telephone 41. Republic Grain Co., Republic, Kans.

FOR SALE—Carlots or less of best quality U.S.-13 and Ill.-21 hybrid seed corn matured under ideal conditions. Book your supply now. Write for prices. Huey Seed Co., Carthage, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Dependable Hybrid Seed Corn—1946 crop, U.S. 13, U. S. 35, Indiana 608, Indiana 620, Iowa 4316, 4297, 306, 939, White 33J, 44B. Small or large lots. Also seed Barley, certified Tama Oats. Dealers wanted. Write Allen Joslin Seed Farms, Holstein, Iowa.

## You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly to people who want to buy, by using a

Grain & Feed Journals For Sale Ad

# WHO? ME?

## YOU BET I WEAR DUPOR No. 4

Ideal safeguard against grain dusts! Rubber face mask provides dust-tight fit over nose and mouth. Thick felt filters keep dust out of lungs. Used by grain men the world over... order today!

165

COVER'S Dust-Tight, Fog-Proof GOGGLES \$1.65

H. S. COVER, South Bend, Ind.



Daily

## MARKET RECORD

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

This book provides spaces for recording hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Soybeans, Rye, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets in a book. Order Form CND improved 97-6. Shipping Weight, 2 pounds. Price \$1.30, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

327 S. La Salle St.,

Consolidated  
Chicago 4, Ill.



## 'golden cut'

Famous For Quality

Simplest

To Operate

Cheapest

To Own

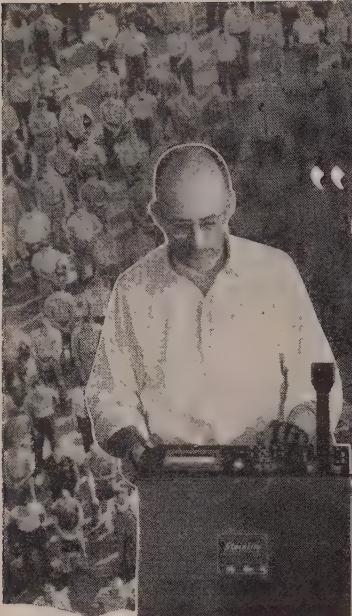


## puts larger profit in corn

Fewer bushels of corn are required to make a ton of 'golden cut.' 'Eureka' stay-sharp—longer knives cut faster, make more coarse-grade stock, save power, reduce ratio of by-product and lower re-sharpening expense. America's bestbuilt Cutters. Five sizes, a capacity to suit your needs.

Ask for Catalog J-167

S. HOWES CO., Inc., Silver Creek, N. Y.



**"10,043 *Steinlite* USERS Can't be wrong"**

*More Steinlites in use than all other makes of electric moisture testers combined*

The Steinlite has won its position of leadership among moisture testers mainly because (1) it is accurate and reliable, (2) it is easy to use, (3) it is fast.

The Steinlite is calibrated against official oven methods. Some of the largest laboratories have tested and approved it. Board of Trade Sampling Departments, State and Federal Government Inspection Offices use it widely.

#### **EASY TO OPERATE**

It's as easy to operate as a radio . . . no technical knowledge is required, and no previous experience. It is portable and requires very little space. Plugs into any convenient electrical outlet. The easy steps in making a test are: (1) Turn on switch, adjust needle on meter dial; (2) Weigh out an accurate sample; (3) Pour sample into hopper; (4) Read meter dial; (5) Compare reading with conversion chart showing percentage of moisture.

#### **A TEST IN 1 MINUTE**

For speed in making moisture tests, the Steinlite can't be beat—an experienced operator can make a complete moisture test in ONE MINUTE.

Over 10,043 elevators, mills and feed processing plants—a majority of the companies in these fields—are equipped with the Steinlite. It is being used successfully on wheat, corn, rye, barley; oats, sorghums; rice, peanuts, cottonseed, soybeans, processed foods, dehydrated vegetables, egg powder, and numerous other products. Research work is constantly in progress to develop other uses.

Sold on 10 day free trial—No money down.



#### **WIDE SELECTION OF EQUIPMENT**

Seedburo offers over 500 different items of equipment well known and widely used in the grain, seed and feed industries, e.g., thermometers, scales, bag trucks, inter-communication systems, fire extinguishers, blowers, respirators, etc.—all built of the finest materials . . . meeting Government Specifications where they have been established.

# SEEDBURO

EQUIPMENT COMPANY

620 BROOKS BUILDING • CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., April 9, 1947

OLD VIOLATIONS of ceiling prices are still being prosecuted by the O.T.C., successor to the O.P.A.

WHITE CORN commands a handsome premium over the yellow variety and wise growers will plant a greater acreage if seed is available.

OUTSTANDING among grain and feed conventions will be the annual meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, the program for which on May 1, 2 and 3, is published elsewhere.

HOLDING WHEAT for seven years before selling, as one farmer at Hays, Kan., is reported to have done, rarely is profitable. Over a period of years sales at harvest time net the most money.

THAT the International Wheat Conference would founder on the rock of price fixing as stated in this column last number came true when the Conference broke up Apr. 3. We needed no gift of foresight to predict that the nations could not agree on an arbitrary price. The free market is the best arbiter.

NO LOSS of life resulted in the dust explosion in the Buffalo elevator Apr. 1, we are glad to note, a flattering comparison with the current heavy loss of life in so many train wrecks and hotel fires.

THE GOVERNMENT spent \$348,-378,588.09 on the flour subsidy to keep down the cost of bread, yet the one and one-quarter pound loaf that cost 11 cents in Chicago now sells at 16 cents, plus one cent sales tax.

SAFEBLOWERS continue their raids on the strong boxes of isolated grain elevators, oblivious of the fact the grain buyers keep only small amounts of cash on hand, safely leaving the custody of large balances to the banks.

BANKRUPTCY of a large Southwestern terminal elevator firm ascribed to losses due to corn going out of condition in its concrete storage bins calls attention to the value of the bin thermometer system whereby the superintendent of the house can at any time detect a rise in temperature at any level in the bin by consulting the instrument in his office.

PROFITS reported for the past year by one Iowa farmers elevator company were over \$37,000, out of which was declared a dividend to members of 13 cents per bushel. Since competition does not permit taking so large a margin at the scales it is possible that the increment was due to advancing market prices. What will happen when we run into a market that develops a persistent down trend?

THE PROTEST by the President of the Chicago Board of Trade against the characterization by a radio commentator of the grain dealers as gamblers, brought only an evasive reply from the broadcaster so careless in the handling of facts. Sponsors disclaim responsibility, tho they pay for the dissemination of false statements. Just as fast as radio broadcasting falls into disrepute with the public so will its influence sink to zero.

THE CONVICTION that something must be done to reduce the heavy losses incurred by the Government in subsidizing businessmen engaged in producing wheat, corn, cotton and dairy products is strengthened by the publication Apr. 11 of the financial statement of the Commodity Credit Corporation showing subsidies costing \$3,000,000,000. Sales of government owned wheat to livestock raisers at cut prices caused a loss of \$238,432,022. The C.C.C. paid farmers \$98,206,983 to grow soybeans. Another loss not shown in the accounting is the administrative cost of keeping the C.C.C. in the grain business, a business that can be conducted cheaper by the private grain merchants at absolutely no cost to the taxpayers.

GRAIN GRADING schools are most helpful to country shippers who are forced to judge the value of grain delivered by the growers; and who have not at their elbow the federal licensed grain inspector, as have the buyers in all terminal markets. The terminal buyer can trade on the certificate of official inspection; but the interior buyer must use his testing kettle and moisture tester, and determine other grading factors learned at the grading schools.

THE GRAIN TRADE is well represented at Washington by men who know the grain business from the ground up; but any attempt by them to suggest constructive methods of leading the federal government out of the mire of support and subsidy would run counter to the ideas of many elected congressmen bent on buying votes with the money of the taxpayers. Now and for some years past the lawmakers have been shirking and shrinking from declaring definite policies, not only as to farm aid, but on other questions. Witness the silence on the floor of the Senate when the loan to Greece and Turkey was to be debated. Perhaps the grain dealers, by dropping merely negation of foolish spending, and offering a comprehensive substitute could enlist sufficient support in and out of Congress to effect a real reform.

## Protecting Holders of Warehouse Receipts

The Kansas City Board of Trade is about to inaugurate systematic reporting by warehousemen each month on the loss in weight of grain by operation of driers, to be followed by the cancellation of approximately the same weight of warehouse receipts.

If a drier is operated continuously and the numerous batches of dried corn are shipped out the accumulated shortage in weight may rise to serious proportions. Failure to have on hand enough corn to deliver when demanded by holders of warehouse receipts might lead to bankruptcy and would shake the confidence of buyers of grain for future delivery in that market.

At Chicago the Board of Trade does not depend on the warehousemen for reports. Periodically representatives of the Board of Trade visit each regular elevator and probe into each bin to ascertain the depth of grain therein and determine whether the grain actually on hand covers the outstanding warehouse receipts.

Along with the guaranty by warehousemen of the condition of corn in store, doing away with the old practice of "posting," after a campaign by Arthur Cutten, who had lost \$35,000 by having to take out of condition corn, the buyer of a future in the Chicago pit is fully protected.

# Washington News

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court ruled Apr. 7 that the national labor relations board supersedes state boards.

ALLOCATION of 55,000 hundred-pound bags of dry beans and 44,000 bags of dry peas for the United Kingdom was announced Apr. 10 by the U.S.D.A.

THE SENATE on Apr. 8 passed the bill extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation until June 30, 1948, otherwise it would have expired this year June 30. The bill now goes to the House.

A LONG RANGE plan to replace the price support program was considered at a 3-day closed conference Apr. 9, 10, 11 of the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange and National Council of Farmer Co-operatives.

THE U.S.D.A. announced that the April 1 list of agricultural commodities certified in short supply (as required by the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended) is identical with that certified to the Temporary Controls Administrator on March 1, 1947.

THE CIVILIAN Production Administration Mar. 31 transferred to the Office of the Housing Expediter its controls over construction and at the same time cleared its books of all remaining orders except those required to continue distribution controls over a half-dozen scarce industrial products and commodities.

THE U.S.D.A. has announced the allocation of 1,250,000 hundred-pound bags of milled rice for civilians during the second quarter of 1947. This is approximately 40 per cent of the total allocable supply of 3,183,500 bags during this period. It is three times the quantity received by civilians in the corresponding period of 1946 when supplies were extremely short.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT has informed Yugo-Slavia it will neither share in a pending \$350,000,000 relief program for Europe and China nor be permitted to buy 100,000 tons of grain in this country. The department gave as its reasons doubts that Yugoslavia (1) has a genuine need of help or (2) would distribute supplies efficiently and without political discrimination.

SENATOR CAPPER of Kansas said "extension of the Monroe doctrine to the entire globe" carries a threat of a boom and depression cycle for American farmers. While indicating that he will support President Truman's program of aid for Greece and Turkey, Capper said he believes dangerous inflation is being bred by the export of "too large a portion of this country's goods and services."

SUPPLEMENTARY ALLOCATIONS of 296,000 long tons of flour (in wheat equivalent), corn, and oats for April-May shipment were announced Apr. 7 by the United States Department of Agriculture. This is a total of approximately 11,347,000 bus. The allocations are in addition to allocations already authorized for April and May. They consist of 241,000 long tons of flour (in wheat equivalent) 50,000 tons of corn, and 5,000 tons of oats. Of this total 120,000 tons of flour in wheat equivalent have been allocated for the U.S.-U.K. occupied zone in Germany.

THE U.S.D.A. Apr. 4 estimated that 1,464,000 long tons (56,559,000 bus.) of United States grain and grain products were exported in March. The March exports raised the total for the 9 months, July thru March, to 9,267,000 long tons (360,418,000 bus. of which 277,755,000 bus. were wheat and flour equivalent). About two-thirds of the 9 months total were exported by the Production and Marketing Administration and the remainder thru commercial trade channels. The March exports of U.S. grain and grain products included (in terms of whole grain equivalent) 501,000 tons of wheat, 500,000 tons of flour, 338,000 tons of corn and 125,000 tons of other grains.

THE HOUSE LABOR Committee on Apr. 10 approved a bill giving managements authority to reject the closed shop. If management and a majority of the workers vote for it employees must join the union in a specified time.

PMA grain purchases during the period beginning noon March 28 and ending noon Apr. 4 included 1,802,000 bus. corn, 410,000 bus. oats, 375,000 bus. barley, and 3,333 bus. wheat. The small quantity of wheat was purchased to fill a cargo on the West Coast. Purchases of flour during the period March 31-Apr. 4, inclusive, total 356,193,000 pounds. Cumulative purchases July 1, 1946-Apr. 4, 1947, included 155,098,092 bus. wheat, 56,933,000 bus. corn, 12,577,581 bus. barley, and 7,096,500 bus. oats.

## Broad Hearings on Future Farm Policy

Chairman Cliff Hope of Kansas is certainly laying plans for a thoro hearing in his House Agricultural Committee, on the whole question of future farm policy. No specific bills are offered; but he is going to start right out with Clinton Anderson and work down thru all the farm organizations and agricultural trades, getting everybody's ideas on what farm legislation should be proposed in 1948. After the opening guns are fired, the hearing will take up specific problems of support price, parity, marketing research, conservation and international trade.

Naturally we expect to be represented at these hearings. We have already been assured by the National Grain Trade Council that trade witnesses will be ready to appear when called, any time after the hearings open Apr. 21. The National Ass'n will continue in its important job of backing up the Council with men, ideas and facts as needed.—From News Letter of Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

## How Bureaucrats Waste People's Money

Clarence J. Brown, a representative in Congress from Ohio, writes:

"Here is an example of how the people's money was wasted by OPA officials, despite the fact that all OPA functions except rent control and sugar rationing had been ended: In late January there were still fifteen thousand OPA employees on the payroll, more than five thousand of whom were receiving salaries of more than four thousand dollars per year. In the Washington office alone—just to handle sugar rationing and rent control—914 persons were receiving salaries of over \$4,000 per year, at an average salary rate of \$6,336 per employee. In this group at the Washington headquarters were included 8 assistant administrators, 122 economists, 13 auditors, 5 personnel assistants, 26 personnel officers, 147 accountants, 4 publication specialists, 14 price executives, 187 analysts, 6 labor advisers, 158 attorneys, 25 directors, 4 archivists, 6 historians, 7 engineers, 10 executive officers, 6 special advisers, 3 deputy administrators, 13 information specialists, 4 general counsels and 8 training specialists. And remember the only real work left for the OPA officials to take care of was rent control and sugar rationing. No wonder taxes are so high!"

IRREGULAR periods of strength in cash wheat prices are probable during April, with top prices fluctuating below the peak prices of March. The scarcity of wheat in relation to total needs has not been relieved, but recent efforts of the government probably will be effective in preventing a repetition of sharp advances.—Kansas State College of Agriculture.

## Tax Revision Hearings First Week of May

Top-ranking members of the House Ways and Means Committee stated that that committee will take up a general over-all tax revision bill about the first week of May, with a goal of revamping and reconstructing the whole hodge-podge of Federal taxation, and, that part of the studies to be conducted will be proposals for revision of the corporation income taxes laws to eliminate any present tax advantages which consumer cooperatives may have as compared with private enterprise corporations in competitive fields.

In the meantime, it was reported in high House Republican circles that Representative Walter Ploeser of Missouri will be appointed Chairman of the New House Committee on Small Business, which will conduct a very exhaustive investigation of the entire cooperative movement, with a view to finding out the truth of the charges that some co-operatives are taking advantage of tax privileges to pyramid into large business enterprises. The anticipated chairman of that Small Business Committee had been Representative Len Hall of New York State, a Republican, but he was named chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee which left this committee chairmanship open, and Representative Ploeser is next in line for it.—Fulton Lewis over Mutual Broadcasting System.

## Proposed Tax Equality Law

The bill introduced in the House by Rep. Albert L. Reeves, Jr., of Missouri, reads as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of Section 12 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to the computation of surtax) as precedes the table therein is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) Computation of surtax:

"(1) Separate return: Except in the case of a joint return by husband and wife, there shall be levied, collected and paid for each taxable year upon the surtax net income of every individual a surtax determined by computing a tentative surtax under the table set forth in paragraph (3) of this subsection, and by reducing such tentative surtax by 5% thereof.

"(2) Joint return: In the case of a joint return by husband and wife under Section 51, there shall be levied, collected, and paid for each taxable year upon the aggregate surtax net income of the husband and wife a surtax determined—

"(A) by computing a tentative surtax under the table set forth in paragraph (3) of this subsection upon an amount equal to one half of such aggregate surtax net income;

"(B) by multiplying the tentative surtax ascertained under subparagraph (A) by two; and

"(C) by reducing the amount ascertained under subparagraph (B) by 5% thereof.

"(3) Surtax table: The table referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) is as follows:"

### Standard Deduction

Sec. 2. Section 23 (aa) (1) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to the optional standard deduction for individuals) is amended to read as follows:

"(1) Allowance: In the case of an individual, at his election a standard deduction as follows:

"(A) Separate return with adjusted gross income \$5,000 or more: Except in the case of a joint return by husband and wife, if the adjusted gross income is \$5,000 or more, the standard deduction shall be \$500.

"(B) Joint return with adjusted gross income \$5,000 or more: In the case of a joint return by husband and wife under Section 51, if the aggregate adjusted gross income of the husband and wife is \$5,000 or more, the standard deduction shall be \$1,000 or an amount equal to 10% of such aggregate adjusted gross income, whichever is the lesser.

"(C) Adjusted gross income less than \$5,000: If the adjusted gross income is less than \$5,000, the standard deduction shall be an amount equal to 10% of the adjusted gross income upon the basis of which the tax applicable to the adjusted gross income of the taxpayer is determined under the tax table provided in Section 400."

### Taxable Years to Which Applicable

Sec. 3. The amendments made by this act shall be applicable only with respect to taxable years beginning after Dec. 31, 1946.

# Supreme Court Cuts Reshipping Rate on Barge Grain

The Supreme Court of the United States on Mar. 31 decided in favor of A. L. Mechling, operator of grain barges on the Illinois Waterway, represented by Walter, Burchmore & Belnap, attorneys, and against the Interstate Commerce Commission. Opposing the Interstate Commerce Commission also were the Inland Waterways Corporation and the Secretary of Agriculture.

Altho of direct interest to the railroads and the owners of grain elevators along the waterway, the decision has far-reaching implications.

Justice Black delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court, as follows:

A District Court of three judges enjoined in part an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the case is here on appeal under 28 U. S. C. §§ 47, 47a, and 345. The Commission order specifically relates to the railroad rate for grain transported from Chicago, Ill., to New York and other eastern points, after that grain has been transported to Chicago from the west by connecting rail or water carriers on thru Bs/L. In such thru shipments the through rate is a combination of distinctly separate rates charged respectively for shipments from the west to Chicago and from Chicago to the east. The charge fixed for the last leg of the shipment is called, in railroad parlance, a "reshipping" or "proportional" rate. It is lower from Chicago to the east than a "local" rate charged for a shipment from Chicago to the east which originates in Chicago. See *Atchison, T. & S. F. R. Co. v. United States*, 279 U. S. 768, 771.

FOR MANY YEARS eastern railroads have carried grain east from Chicago at reshipping rates 8½ cents per hundred pounds lower than local rates. Up to 1939 this Chicago-to-the-east reshipping rate had been identical for grain, whether brought to Chicago by a connecting railroad, connecting lake steamer, or connecting barge. Altho barge lines were much slower than railroads, they were less expensive to operate and therefore could afford to transport freight much more cheaply than railroads. The result was that the barge-rail rate from a point in the west to eastern destinations was considerably cheaper than the all-rail rate from that point—the difference being measured by the relative cheapness of shipping over the barge leg of the through route.

Because of the cheaper barge rates, much of the railroads' grain freight business from localities which could be served by either barge or rail shifted to the barges after 1933 when barge service from western grain localities to Chicago was resumed. This was the barge versus rail competitive situation which existed when in 1939 the eastern railroads filed schedules with the Commission which imposed on ex-barge grain the local rate from Chicago east, but allowed ex-rail and ex-lake grain the benefit of the 8½ cent lower "reshipping" rates on the eastern haul. The result of this rate schedule would have been that, altho barge lines could still have carried grain from the west to Chicago much more cheaply than the railroads could, by the time the grain had been reshipped to New York or other eastern points, the barge-rail carriage would have been more expensive to the shipper than all-rail carriage. This would have put the barge lines at a competitive disadvantage with railroads in barge-served localities.

At the Commission hearing to test the validity of the higher ex-barge grain rates, a railroad representative candidly stated that the purpose of the proposal was to "drive this business off the water and back onto the rails where it belongs." 248 I. C. C. 307, 321. This purpose would most probably have been accomplished

had the high ex-barge reshipping rates gone into effect.

THE COMMISSION, after a hearing, made an order which left the railroad-proposed higher rates in effect, but stated that "in a proper proceeding we might prescribe proportional rates on the ex-barge traffic lower than local rates or joint barge-rail rates lower than the combinations." 248 I. C. C. 307, 311. A District Court set aside the Commission's order on the ground that fixing higher rates for ex-barge grain than for ex-rail and ex-lake grain rates "discriminates against water competition by the users of barges." 44 F. Supp. 368, 375. On appeal this Court reversed, saying that its decision carried "no implication of approval of any rates here involved." *Interstate Commerce Commission v. Inland Waterways Corp.*, 319 U. S. 671, 691. It reserved for future consideration in a proceeding before the Commission the amount, if any, which the eastern railroads could increase "reshipping" rates for ex-barge over those for ex-lake and ex-rail grain. *Id.* at 687-688, 691.

THE 3-CENT DIFFERENTIAL.—The Commission has now considered and decided that question in a proper proceeding. 262 I. C. C. 7. It found the originally proposed 8½ cent higher rates for ex-barge grain to be unlawful and required the eastern roads to cancel the schedules fixing those increased reshipping rates. This part of the Commission's order has not been challenged. But it also concluded that ex-barge grain rates east from Chicago would be reasonable and lawful even though they were 3 cents per hundred pounds higher than rates for ex-rail and ex-lake grain. Consequently, the Commission provided that its order cancelling the scheduled reshipping rate increase was "without prejudice to the filing of new schedules in conformity with the findings herein." Thus, the effect of the whole order was to permit, if not require, the railroads to charge higher reshipment rates for ex-barge than for ex-lake and ex-rail grain.

THE BASIC ERROR of the Commission here is that it seemed to act on the assumption that the congressional prohibitions of railroad rate discriminations against water carriers were not applicable to such discriminations if accomplished by through rates. But this assumption would permit the destruction or curtailment of the advantages to shippers of cheap barge transportation whenever the transported goods were carried beyond the end of the barge line. This case proves that. For while Chicago is a great grain center, it cannot consume all barge-transported grain. That grain, like other grain coming to Chicago for marketing or processing, is reshipped to distant destinations. To penalize its transportation in barges by charging discriminatory rates from Chicago to its final destination has precisely the same consequence as would follow from raising barge rates inbound to Chicago.

Recognizing that it could not require these barge carriers to raise these inbound rates which it accepted as reasonable, the Commission has here approved an order which would bring about the same prohibited result by raising the railroad rates charged by eastern roads for ex-barge grain shipments east from Chicago. Congress has forbidden this.

Congress has decided this question of equitable rates as between railroads and barges. It has declared in unmistakable terms that the "inherent advantage" of the lower cost of barge carriage as compared with that of railroads must be passed on to those who ship by barge. It is therefore not within the province of the Commission to adjust rates, either to equalize the transportation cost of barge shippers with

that of shippers who do not have access to barge service or to protect the traffic of railroads from barge competition. For Congress left the Commission no discretionary power to approve any type of rates which would reduce the "inherent advantage" of barge transportation in whole or in part. *Cf. Mitchell v. United States*, 313 U. S. 80, 97.

To justify increasing the reshipping rates of ex-barge grain the Commission would have to make findings supported by evidence to show how much greater is the cost to the eastern roads of reshipping ex-barge grain than of ex-lake or ex-rail grain moving from the same localities and requiring the same service as does the ex-barge grain. *Cf. Florida v. United States*, 282 U. S. 194, 212; *North Carolina v. United States*, 325 U. S. 507, 520. The unsifted averages put forward by the Commission do not measure the allegedly greater costs nor indeed show that they exist.

MR. JUSTICE JACKSON, dissenting.

It appears to me that the Court in this case not only ignores findings of fact by the Interstate Commerce Commission contrary to our own oft-repeated pronouncements about the finality of administrative findings, but it also legislates out of the Transportation Act of 1940 at least two specific provisions which Congress put in and departs from the policy laid down in § 1 of the Act. Whether the Congressional law or the Court's amendments are the better for the country is a complicated problem of policy which, in my conception of our judicial function, I am not privileged to decide.

In the Transportation Act of 1940, 54 Stat. 937, *et seq.*, Congress authorized the Commission to establish through rates by water and rail carriers. It also said, "In the case of a through route, where one of the carriers is a common carrier by water, the Commission shall prescribe such reasonable differentials as it may find to be justified between all-rail rates and the joint rates in connection with such common carrier by water." § 307 (d). The Court reads this discretionary power out of the statute and holds that the Commission may not establish any differential other than that created by the carriers themselves; that is to say, the only permissible differential is the difference between barge rates and rail rates for the water leg of the through journey.

The statute also says that in the exercise of its rate making power "the Commission has done so and finds that a greater differential than that prescribed would create unjust advantages and diversions of traffic. But the Court ignores the effect of what it orders on existing rate structures and on grain producing regions and shippers other than barge users. It simply writes in "shall not consider" where Congress said "shall consider."

Because this decision seems to me to deprive the Commission of these discretionary powers to adjust through rates to general shipping conditions and rate structures, I dissent.

MR. JUSTICE FRANKFURTER joins in this opinion.

## Held Wheat Seven Years

HAYS, KAN.—Ed and Molly Madden of the Madden Grain Co. tell this one. When wagon wheat hit \$2.70 a bushel recently a farmer called at their office, stood around a while, then casually tendered receipts for his 1941, 1942 and 1943 wheat crop, totaling 17,000 bus. in all. He explained he was sick for two or three years and did not feel like transacting business. When he asked how much he would get for the wheat, Miss Madden, recovering from her first shock, said, "If you were selling here, \$45,900." But the receipts were signed by the manager of the Wakeeney Farmers Union Elevator, so she explained he would have to go to Wakeeney for his money. "I don't like to carry that much money with me, I wouldn't feel safe," he mumbled as he departed. The Maddens would like to know, did he sell his wheat?—I.D.A.

## Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Weight of Grain and Seeds Per Cu. Ft.?

**Grain & Feed Journals:** If available, would you please send me a tabulated list of the weight per cubic foot for small grains and grass seeds?

The above information is needed for experimental work which is being done here on grass seed, such as Dallis grass, carpet grass, Bermuda, etc.—Ned J. Bond, Jr., Associate in Agricultural Engineering Research, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge 3, La.

**Ans.:** Using the official weights per measured bushel, such as 60 lbs. for wheat, 32 for oats, etc., the weight per cubic foot can be calculated on the basis of 1728 cu. ins. to the cubic foot and 2,150.42 cu. ins. to the bushel. These results are not dependable as the test weight of grains varies, wheat, for example, from 60 to 62 pounds per bushel.

Such weights, however, are not available for many seeds; so that it would be wiser to determine the cubic weight by test of the actual seed.

For very small seeds, so as not to require too big a sample, make a box with inside measurements accurately 3x3x3 ins. or 27 cu. ins., weigh the empty box to get the tare, fill and deduct the tare, multiply the result by 64 to get the weight in a cubic foot.

For the field grains a larger box could be used, 6x6x6 ins. inside dimensions, containing 216 cubic inches. Multiply the net weight contained, by 8, giving the weight per cubic foot.

Following are the actual, not legal, weights of some seeds: alfalfa, 60 to 63; Kentucky bluegrass, 14 to 28; Canada bluegrass, 14 to 24; brome, 12 to 20; alsike clover, 60 to 66; red clover, 60 to 63; white clover and crimson clover the same; meadow fescue, 20 to 30; millet 40 to 55; orchard grass, 12 to 22; redtop, 12 to 40; perennial rye grass, 10 to 30; soybeans, 60; timothy, 42 to 50, and vetch, 60 pounds.

### Sold on Day of Delivery, or Stored?

**Grain & Feed Journals:** We note an article stating that "If a sign is posted in the office stating, All grain will be settled for at the price quoted on the date of delivery this is legal and same can be done without any danger of legal procedure."

We had one of these signs in the office and in the settlement of beans this year, we were told by an attorney that the posting of this sign was not in compliance with the Iowa State Warehouse Law and was of no value in protecting us in case some one wanted to enforce the state law. He made the statement to us that we could post a sign in the office stating, we would shoot every third man who entered the office and actually do this but we still would be subject to the law and convicted.

Either the article is wrong or our attorney is wrong, both can't be right. This sign posted would be invaluable if it can be done and would protect grain buyers in many cases. We hope it is right but it seems the Iowa State warehouse law supersedes even O.P.A.—Davis Elevator Co., Inc., George A. Arnold, Kanawha, Ia.

**Ans.:** With regard to sale of grain on date of delivery to elevator, posting a sign to that effect is not binding in states like Iowa which has a law specifically covering this point as follows:

Iowa Code 543.17 on acceptance of bulk grain for purposes other than storage provides that "If bulk grain is deposited with an unlicensed warehouseman for the purpose of sale to the warehouseman at a date later than the day of deposit the price of sale must be determined and evidenced by written agreement executed within ten days from the date of deposit of the grain."

If the grain is deposited without further instructions and "such instructions have not been forthcoming the warehouseman on the 10th day shall return the grain to the depositor; or the warehouseman at his election may purchase such grain on the 10th day at not less than the

local market price at the close of business on such tenth day."

"Bulk grain deposited with a licensed warehouseman with instructions to hold for further instructions may be retained for ten days; but if retained for more than nine days shall be deemed to be a retention for storage; and not later than the tenth day warehouseman shall issue warehouse receipts therefor."

### Contract Not Canceled by Burning of Elevator

**Grain & Feed Journals:** In November and December of 1946 we sold thru a Chicago broker soybeans for shipment in January and February. On Dec. 18 our elevator was destroyed by fire, and the beans were so damaged the mill would not accept them on contract, nor would the mill cancel the cars yet to be shipped. Neither the beans nor the elevator was insured. Can the mill legally hold us to these contracts?—Orr Grain Co., Mt. Carmel, Ill.

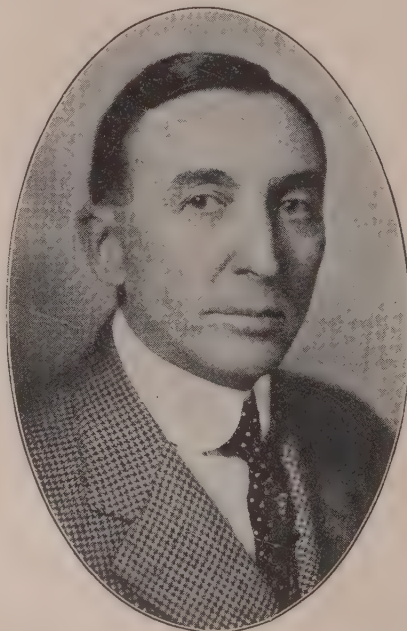
**Ans.:** Unfortunately the burning of the elevator does not cancel the contract to deliver the beans at the specified grade by February at the latest.

In view of the unsettled state of the markets it is advisable to come to an understanding with the mill, which has the right to demand payment of the difference that had to be paid to buy in other soybeans to satisfy the contract.

### H. A. Hillmer Passes

H. A. Hillmer of Freeport, Ill., formerly active in the grain business, and a worker in the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, died Apr. 7 at Tucson, Ariz., after undergoing an operation.

THE PRICE of wheat has actually reached \$3.15 for Durum and \$3.05 for 1 Northern. These prices, however, are not those set and registered by international milling interests or by grain men or by the Winnipeg futures market. (The Winnipeg futures market has for long been temporarily suspended.) This \$3 wheat is the price actually set by the government of Canada through its Wheat Board, and is the price charged by the Wheat Board for Canadian wheat sold to all countries excepting Britain.—Searle Grain Co.



H. A. Hillmer, Freeport, Ill., Deceased

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Apr. 17, 18, 19. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

April 24. Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n., Hotel Galvez, Galveston, Tex.

April 25, 26. Texas Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n., Hotel Galvez, Galveston, Tex.

May 1, 3. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 9, 10. Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Youngblood, Enid, Okla.

May 12. The Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at the Herring Hotel, Amarillo, Tex.

May, 14, 15. The Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at the Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

May 15. Arkansas Seed Dealers Ass'n at Marion Hotel, Little Rock, Ark.

May 15, 16, 17. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents at Kansas City, Mo.

May 23, 24. Kansas Grain, Feed and Seed Dealers Ass'n at Lamer Hotel, Salina, Kan.

May 25, 26, 27. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Yosemite Valley, Cal.

May 26. Kentucky Seed Dealers Ass'n., in Student Union bldg., Lexington, Ky.

June 2, 3. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel Milwaukee, Wis.

June 23—Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Hotel Paxton, Omaha, Neb.

June 9, 10. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Hotel Commodore, New York, N. Y.

June 12, 13. New England Feed Men at Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R.I.

June 13. The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., at the Marcus Whitman Hotel, Walla Walla, Wash.

June 18, 19, 20. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Memphis, Tenn.

June 19. Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n at Hotel Governor, Jefferson City, Mo.

June 21, 25. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

June 23, 24. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 30, July 3. Canadian Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at Bigwin Inn, Lake-of-Bays, Ont.

June 23, 24—Wyoming Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n at Casper, Wyo.

July 9, 10. Alabama Seedsmen's Ass'n at Whitley Hotel, Montgomery, Ala.

July 20, 21, 22. The National Hay Ass'n, Inc., headquarters at Statler Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sept. 4, 5, 6—American Soybean Ass'n, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

Sept. 14, 15, 16, 17. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at Statler Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

Nov. 17, 18. Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

Jan. 15, 16. American Dehydrators Ass'n, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The American Corn Millers Federation will hold its annual meeting May 5 at the Continental Hotel.

## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Railroad Favors Commodities Other Than Grain

Grain & Feed Journals: The Illinois Central finally made up their deficit of empty cars they were required to furnish to some of the Western connections, however, so far there has been no appreciable number of box cars on this road made available to country elevators in which to load out the high moisture corn they have on hand.

While some of the other roads serving this section of the state have been furnishing cars to relieve the situation, the I. C. has been doing little to move the grain on their line since January.

Car loadings on the Illinois Central are right up to the peak; however, their grain loadings are showing a decrease. Naturally, country elevators depending on this road for transportation facilities have a good reason to demand to know what it is all about.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

### Compliance with Wage and Hour Law

Grain & Feed Journals: We have word that some investigation by the Department of Labor Office in Indianapolis is going to cover country grain elevators, millers and feed plants. In fact, it has started.

One member in northern Indiana has been checked on his records of hours and wages on his employees, bills of lading, sales records, etc., back to Jan. 1, 1946. The Department has presented him with a statement for \$4,300 due his employees for back pay for 15 months. How many firms can stand such a jolt, or even a greater amount on a longer period of coverage?

We have recommended to this member that he stave off payment as long as possible, in the hope that Congress will this week or next pass the portal-to-portal Bill from a Conference Committee, which we hope may contain the House provision of limiting the filing of suits for back wages.

Another case we have heard of involves a prominent co-operative elevator in northern Indiana. This may lead to a court case. The Dept. of Labor is holding that one selling feeds they mix themselves or use supplement from some other manufacturer, may be subject to the Act, even if they may be exempt by the Area of Production definition. They contend that it is not so much where you ship your products or grains, but rather where your products or grains originate. If that proves true, then it looks like as many as 90 per cent of our grain and feed dealers are definitely under the Act since December 24.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

### A Hand-Picked Sample

Seth's pap sent him to the mill one day to try to sell the season's wheat crop. Seth got hold of the miller and submitted a handful of wheat to him. The miller examined the wheat very carefully. Then he said:

"How much more has your pap got like this?"

"He ain't got no more like it," young Seth answered. "It took him all morning to pick that out."

### International Wheat Conference Fails

The plan to organize worldwide control of wheat exports was abandoned by the International Wheat Conference at London Mar. 28. Argentina had refused to join in such a program.

Gerard L. M. Clauson, chairman, admitted at that time the conference has been unable to agree on minimum and maximum prices. He said the lowest minimum asked by any importing country was 85 cents and the highest price asked by an exporting country was \$1.80. Both extremes had been modified.

If the conference can agree on the price range the maximum would undoubtedly be below the present market prices, he said. He explained that exporters should be willing to sell at lower prices now if importers would agree to continue paying controlled prices for the next several years.

It was planned that exporting countries would make available for export each year for five years a certain amount of wheat at stated prices. The consuming countries would agree to import certain amounts at the same prices. In the first proposals the sellers asked up to \$1.80 a bushel and the consumers offered as little as 85 cents.

For a week the members argued in secret, and broke up Apr. 3 without an agreement. Apr. 14 the conference will resume in an attempt to salvage some benefits.

The United States delegates to the conference are:

Leslie A. Wheeler, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture, chairman.

Leroy K. Smith, head, Grain Branch, P.M.A., Department of Agriculture.

Carl C. Farrington, assistant administrator, P.M.A., Department of Agriculture.

E. G. Cale, Department of State.

Paul O. Nyhus, agricultural attache at the American Embassy in London.

Dr. Oscar Zaglits of the Department of Agriculture is secretary to the conference but not a delegate.

### Dust Explosion in Buffalo Elevator

An explosion in one bin of the grain elevator of the Maritime Milling Co., at Buffalo, N. Y., April 1 caused \$25,000 damage, but fortunately no loss of life. The blast occurred at 8:47 a.m.

Chas. Farrell, working on top of the elevator and sweeping sustained shock and bruises. Henry Wockowski, working outside the bin, was bruised.

The bin is 100 ft. high and contained about 3,000 bus. of mixed grain to be used for distilling. It is square, and was being filled. A spark from metal in the grain is thought to have ignited dust or gas.

A flame 100 ft. in diameter and 40 ft. high mushroomed over the plant. This was followed immediately by a dense smoke.

The explosion came with a dull roar, hurling the roof into the air, smashing the walls of the bin, and also shattering the walls of an adjoining storage compartment.

The terrific impact of the blast was demonstrated by damage done to other storage bins. Bruce Conover, Jr., vice president of the company, estimated that all but five or six of the cluster of 15 bins was damaged.—G.E.T.

### Third Elevator on Same Site Is Up to Date

The Orr Grain Co. has just completed construction of a grain elevator, the third to be erected on the same site at Mt. Carmel, Ill., in 50 years. Two views of the new plant are shown in the engraving herewith.

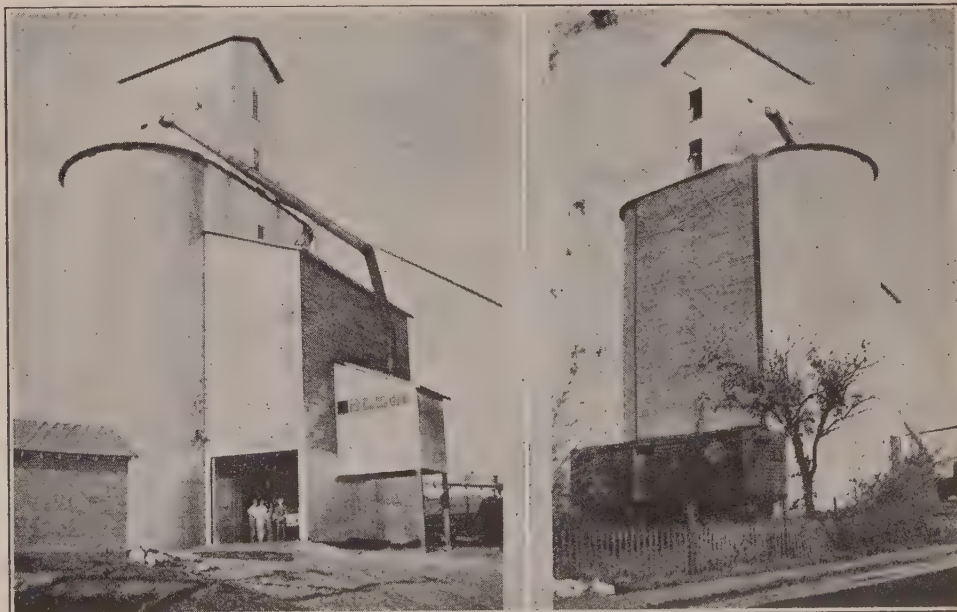
Each of the two concrete storage tanks holds 20,000 bus. The four cribbed bins over the drive hold 2,400 bus. each, and three cribbed bins between the tanks hold 2,000 bus. each.

The equipment includes a large leg and a small fast leg for small grain, large sheller, Western Cleaner, Richardson 10-bu. Automatic Scale, Howe concrete deck scale. The machinery was furnished by the Union Works, and all is V-belt driven; with 50-h.p. electric motor on the sheller, 7½-h.p. on each leg; 10-h.p. on the cleaner, and 3-h.p. on the shaker in the corn dump.

The concrete tanks were built by J. E. Reeser & Son.

The second elevator on this site had been completed only two months when it was burned.

Known as the Riverside Elevator the plant is owned by A. Frank Orr,



Two Views of 55,000-bu. Elevator of Orr Grain Co., at Mt. Carmel, Ill.

## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Otis, Colo.—Wheat crops are looking good; looks like we will have another good year.—T. P. Rehder.

Pullman, Wash.—Winter wheat in general is looking fairly good in the Palouse district, with the exception of a few areas that suffered freezing damage.—F. K. H.

Rockport, Ind.—Recent heavy rains in Spencer County have kept farmers from their spring plowing. The usual acreage of corn will be planted in this section.—W. B. C.

Decatur, Ill., Apr. 5.—Weather developments during the coming week will largely determine whether or not expected oats acreage can be fully attained.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Nashville, Ill.—No oats have been sown in Washington County so far as I know. Certified Lincoln soybean seed is in demand and very scarce; our wheat looks to be in very good condition at this time.—Guy E. Maxwell.

Rittsville, Wash.—Farmers are in the fields plowing for summerfallow. Farmers would welcome rain but report that still a lot of moisture has been conserved in the soil. Most of the spring seeding is completed.—F. K. H.

Amarillo, Tex., Apr. 10.—The growing wheat crop has been damaged considerably by hail storms in the Panhandle from Amarillo to Garden City, Kan. Wheat is looking good. Feed is not so plentiful.—John Young, mgr., Old Grand-Dad's Feed Stores.

Marlin, Wash.—Ninety per cent of winter wheat came thru the winter in good shape and is growing nicely. Surface moisture good, subsoil moisture below normal. Acreage of spring and winter wheat about 50-50.—Krupp Union Warehouse Co.

Fort Worth, Tex.—A record wheat harvest of 110,000,000 bus. will begin in Texas May 20, G. E. Blewett, sec'y-treas. of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, stated. The estimated crop is more than twice the average for the last ten years.—H. N.

Bloomington, Ill.—Estimates made here Apr. 5 indicated that only about one per cent of the oats crop of McLean County had been planted on that date. From Clinton, however, came the report that about ten per cent of the oats crop had been seeded there. Rains have retarded the operation of tractors in the field.—P. J. P.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—Plantings of wheat in Wichita County this year, estimated at 75,000 acres, exceeds last year's planting by 10,000 acres and is believed to be the largest planting of grain in the county's history, G. R. McNiel, county agent, said. Some damage has been done to the wheat plantings by green bugs.—H. N.

Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 27.—Present indications point to continued good progress in most of the winter wheat sections. There have been a few reports of winter damage to fields in parts of Texas and the Pacific Northwest, but the overall percentage of acreage abandonment is expected to be sharply below the long time average of about 12 per cent. Light rains and snow during March have relieved the dry topsoil conditions except in parts of New Mexico and western Nebraska, and have further added to the reserves of subsoil moisture in many areas.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, editor.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 8.—The crop season is from 1 to 3 weeks late due to cold and wetness. Practically no spring work has yet been possible. Condition of winter wheat generally ranges from fairly good to excellent; however, a few localities in the southeast report a condition of rather poor. Recent rains have improved the wheat, and the fields have become green. Generally there has been little winter kill. Oat sowing has made an unusually late start; it is confined almost entirely to the south, where it ranges from none to a few areas where more than half of the contemplated crop has been sown. The ground is too wet and cold, and in consequence scarcely any is up.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist.

Austin, Tex.—Planting of the rice crop in the southern belt was delayed during the first week of April because of continued cold and wet weather. Preparation of the soil is well advanced. A few small crops had been planted in the Abbeville section and a few fields of early varieties were seeded in the Crowley territory where dry weather was greatly needed.—P. J. P.

Portland, Ore.—Cold weather and lack of snow covers have forced reseeding of 50,000 acres of grain in the northwest, Willard N. Crawford, field sec'y of the Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, has estimated. The bulk of the reseeded area is located outside the foothills area of Umatilla County, Ore., and Walla Walla and Columbia Counties, Wash. Recent mild winters encouraged fall planting of Federation variety wheat in the drier areas and it was this which suffered most heavily from winter damage.—F. K. H.

Lansing, Mich., Apr. 11.—The 1947 crop season got off to a slow start in Michigan. Cold weather and snow throughout March kept farmers on a winter schedule. By the end of the month, the season was about three weeks late. Low temperatures and frequent rains since Apr. 1 have continued to retard plant growth and field work. Very little spring grain had been planted Apr. 1, and with fields still saturated from heavy rains it will be mid-April or later before field work can be started, especially on heavy soils. Crop prospects, however, were generally good on Apr. 1. Wheat came through the winter in good condition, and the moisture supply was good throughout the state.—C. J. Borum, R. V. Norman, G. A. Swanson and J. R. Garrett, Agr. Statisticians.

Topeka, Kan., Apr. 10.—A Kansas winter wheat crop of 247,401,000 bus., only 4,365,000 bus. below the record of 1931 production, is indicated by the Apr. 1 Crop Report issued today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Kansas State Board of Agriculture. If present prospects are realized, 1947 will be the third successive Kansas wheat crop of over 200,000,000 bus. The 10-year (1936-45) average winter wheat production in Kansas is 158,441,000 bus. Soil moisture conditions are excellent, except in parts of the south central area. Field work on spring crops has been greatly delayed because of wet fields, and cold weather has retarded growth of meadows and pastures. Winter wheat condition, at 94 per cent of normal, is unchanged from last December and has been exceeded on Apr. 1 only twice of record, in 1919 and 1945. Wheat was seeded last fall under very favorable soil moisture conditions, except in south central, southeastern, and a few western counties where dry top soil delayed seeding operations. Fall growth was generally good to excellent, but plant development is not particularly rank because of cool weather prevailing in recent weeks.—H. L. Collins, Agr. statistician in charge.

## Much of Cribbed Corn Is Too Wet

Much of the corn which was cribbed too wet last fall is in danger of spoiling this spring unless something is done with it in the immediate future, says Iowa State College agricultural agricultural engineers.

While not nearly so serious as last spring, and apparently worst in the northern half of the state, the situation is bad enough to involve the loss of thousands of bushels of corn, the engineers point out.

**MOVEMENT HAMPERED.**—Because limited transportation and storage facilities are hampering movement of any great volume of corn from one section of the state to another, much of the problem will have to be taken care of on the farm.

The engineers suggest a number of things which can be done. Corn which still is piled outside, and cannot be disposed of right away, should be moved into a permanent or temporary crib where adequate ventilation is available. Temporary cribs should have both floor and roof even if only tar paper is available. Cribbed corn, high in moisture, should be moved and ventilators installed. Plans for building and using crib ventilators are available at the county extension director's office.

Portland, Ore.—Oregon farmers will grow approximately the same acreage of spring-planted field crops this year that they did in '46 when a near record amount of land was under cultivation. The state's dry pea acreage is expected to be increased 15 per cent with a 9 per cent barley crop increase indicated along with a 1 per cent gain for oats. An unusually sharp increase is indicated in the flaxseed acreage with a crop reporting service estimating a production jump from last year's 1,000 acres to 8,000 acres this year. This gain is stimulated by an increased government support price because of the acute need for more oilseed crops. Mid-Columbia wheat farmers are expected to hold their '47 summer fallow acreage to a minimum.—F. K. H.

**THE MILLERS NATIONAL FEDERATION** will be incorporated in the near future under the Illinois statutes. The organization has operated as a voluntary association, but the board of directors decided some time ago to incorporate. Officials hope to have the process completed by convention time in May.

## Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Apr. 10.—The U.S.D.A. makes the following report: Winter wheat condition Apr. 1, 88 per cent, against the same a year ago; indicated production 973,047,000 bus., against 873,893,000 bus. last year.

### Winter Wheat by States

Estimated production of Winter wheat in leading states, in thousand bushels:

	Apr. 1 1946	Dec. 1 1946	Final 1946
Ohio .....	51,037	53,256	48,522
Indiana .....	31,880	35,068	29,692
Illinois .....	22,384	22,384	19,392
Michigan .....	29,472	29,472	22,896
Missouri .....	21,164	21,164	18,780
Nebraska .....	97,218	92,799	89,723
Kansas .....	247,401	239,904	216,756
Oklahoma .....	88,205	81,420	22,262
Texas .....	92,275	81,202	68,916
Montana .....	34,200	36,000	32,620
Colorado .....	45,100	40,590	35,100
Washington .....	60,314	61,452	67,283

Wheat stocks on farms Apr. 1 totaled 139,855,000 bus., against 198,481,000 a year ago.

Stocks of wheat on farms Apr. 1 in leading states.

(000 omitted)

	Apr. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1946	Apr. 1, 1946
Ohio .....	3,882	12,130	7,920
Indiana .....	1,633	4,157	2,154
Illinois .....	888	2,346	1,283
Michigan .....	3,205	8,700	6,091
Minnesota .....	6,499	13,811	7,528
Missouri .....	9,302	3,944	2,477
North Dakota .....	37,952	72,708	67,993
South Dakota .....	15,427	29,258	17,349
Nebraska .....	8,161	35,364	11,078
Kansas .....	13,006	60,695	24,955
Oklahoma .....	3,089	15,000	4,256
Montana .....	14,351	29,326	19,627
Washington .....	6,237	14,813	4,109
Colorado .....	4,079	12,978	3,809
Texas .....	1,573	8,179	1,044

Corn stocks on farms Apr. 1 totaled 1,294,709,000 bus., against 1,032,856,000 bus. a year ago.

Stocks of corn on farms in leading states.

(000 omitted)

	Apr. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1946	Apr. 1, 1946
Ohio .....	66,738	120,128	68,191
Indiana .....	101,049	166,169	100,043
Illinois .....	212,992	356,638	145,007
Minnesota .....	76,711	137,687	60,227
Iowa .....	309,847	480,578	201,010
Missouri .....	73,623	123,820	40,081
South Dakota .....	47,042	79,861	36,796
Nebraska .....	102,847	174,392	90,831
Kansas .....	22,270	33,134	22,539
Texas .....	12,348	24,159	12,803

Oats stocks on farms Apr. 1 totaled 536,787,000 bus., against 571,372,000 bus. a year ago.

Stocks of oats on farms in leading states.

(000 omitted)

	Apr. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1946	Apr. 1, 1946
Ohio .....	23,027	37,963	18,624
Indiana .....	17,971	33,134	19,098
Illinois .....	50,608	91,094	52,174
Michigan .....	26,599	48,885	25,116
Wisconsin .....	47,408	83,558	60,935
Minnesota .....	74,946	122,988	99,482
Iowa .....	88,190	136,695	92,209
North Dakota .....	32,010	45,190	39,592
South Dakota .....	48,191	68,271	65,104
Nebraska .....	29,400	46,610	29,648
Texas .....	5,819	11,273	6,366

Stocks on farms include 66,818,000 bus. barley, 1,693,000 bus. rye, and 24,966,000 bus. soybeans.

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Nashville, Ill.—Most wheat and beans in this area have been moved to market. Some corn still is coming in altho many farmers and feeders have been buying corn for some time.—Guy E. Maxwell.

Colfax, Ill.—C. Y. Miller, manager of the Colfax Farmers Elevator Co., recently estimated that 75 per cent of the marketable corn had been moved to market from the Colfax District, most of it being trucked out because of the car shortage.—P. J. P.

Ottawa, Ont.—Statistics show Canada has only 175,000,000 bus. wheat left for export and carryover and the new crop has not yet been seeded, said Broomhall. Besides most of this wheat is in country elevators or still on farms with very little in position for export.

Ottawa, Ont., April 3.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Mar. 27, in bushels: Wheat, except durum, 1,880,589; durum wheat 43,644; oats, 1,443,749; barley, 657,275; rye, 49,533; flaxseed, 4,667; since Aug. 1 as compared with the like period a year ago shown in parentheses: Wheat, except durum, 255,687,014 (191,073,909); durum, 6,263,270 (3,244,465); oats 71,515,814 (79,017,420); barley, 51,914,161 (56,989,734); rye, 5,111,065 (2,703,258); flaxseed, 4,893,011 (4,635,514).—Herbert Marshall, Dominion Statistician.

### Soybean Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1946, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	1,438	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	756,000	973,000	656,000	1,162,000
Indianapolis	22,400	11,200	91,200	36,800
Kansas City	176,800	102,000	504,900	453,900
Milwaukee	.....	.....	6,400	.....
Minneapolis	164,900	37,500	217,600	.....
New Orleans	1,200	65,484	.....	257,650
Omaha	62,400	56,000	17,600	118,400
Philadelphia	1,719	.....	64,166	.....
Toledo	200,600	174,400	304,300	280,000
Wichita	23,400	.....	.....	.....

### Barley Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1946, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	250,701	32,009	.....	.....
Chicago	1,636,000	1,903,000	293,000	596,000
Duluth-Sup.	322,615	184,715	1,165,000	1,260,470
Ft. William	1,885,312	278,412	991,212	822,910
Ft. Worth	8,000	1,600	.....	.....
Hutchinson	2,000	5,000	124,000	33,000
Indianapolis	2,000	4,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	124,800	185,600	232,000	280,000
Milwaukee	2,827,630	3,318,900	732,090	918,720
Minneapolis	2,922,200	3,684,600	4,821,200	5,378,400
Omaha	136,000	256,000	249,020	443,160
Philadelphia	22,193	.....	367,082	.....
Portland	74,567	102,808	4,184	.....
Superior	353,692	77,445	928,837	1,146,553
Toledo	28,800	84,000	.....	4,500
Wichita	.....	1,600	11,200	17,600

### Rye Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1946, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	28,799	363,946	.....	268,000
Chicago	73,000	109,000	196,000	424,000
Duluth-Sup.	.....	.....	9,075	.....
Ft. William	303,071	153,383	66,971	230,982
Indianapolis	1,800	.....	25,200	1,800
Kansas City	24,000	22,500	30,000	24,000
Milwaukee	17,820	16,200	17,010	22,230
Minneapolis	273,700	358,400	209,100	537,600
New Orleans	.....	.....	31,126	.....
Omaha	104,875	121,602	109,800	183,600
Philadelphia	8,376	379,393	.....	310,028
Toledo	.....	6,000	.....	.....
Wichita	.....	3,400	.....	3,400

Topeka, Kan., Apr. 10.—Stocks of wheat on Kansas farms are about one-half as large as a year earlier, corn reserves slightly lower, and oats stocks larger than in the past 2 yrs. but otherwise about average. Farm reserves of wheat on April 1 were estimated at 13,006,000 bus., compared with 24,955,000 bus. on Apr. 1 last year, and were the smallest farm holdings for Apr. 1, since 1937.—H. L. Collins, statistician in charge.

Ottawa, Ont.—In the first seven months of the current crop year Canada exported 84,644,000 bus. of wheat alone, of which 62,273,000 bus. went to the United Kingdom and 68,538,000 to British Empire countries. Shipments of 4,060,000 bus were made to Egypt; Netherlands, 3,035,000; Belgium, 2,916,000; Norway, 1,442,000; Brazil, 1,062,000; Switzerland, 1,010,000; Norway, 655,000 Iraq-Iran, 633,000; Colombia, 501,000; France, 325,000.

Halifax, N. S.—After being seriously interrupted all thru the winter, grain movements by rail from the central and western provinces to the Canadian Atlantic ports of St. John, N. B., and Halifax, have been functioning more freely. Three full cargoes of grain were loaded at Halifax within 11 days for English ports. The vessels were Empire MacRae, with 296,000 bus.; Empire MacKendrick, with about 300,000 bus.; S. S. Argovan, with 300,000 bus. The gross bushelage loaded at Halifax for overseas ports from late November to late March was reported at about 10,000,000.—W. McN.

### Oats Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1946, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	307,468	1,650,974	524,396	1,978,252
Chicago	3,621,000	2,932,000	1,494,000	2,626,000
Duluth-Sup.	722,465	1,799,560	449,095	2,012,385
Ft. William	3,441,929	3,662,352	2,124,490	1,965,734
Ft. Worth	290,000	406,000	2,000	94,000
Indianapolis	417,500	187,500	490,000	270,000
Kansas City	1,016,000	496,000	832,000	622,000
Milwaukee	460,000	420,900	529,100	510,625
Minneapolis	5,907,500	7,598,000	5,297,500	9,513,600
New Orleans	487,594	110,000	440,347	261,785
Omaha	590,726	761,563	465,051	1,847,600
Philadelphia	17,671	72,030	18,016	101,235
Portland	147,945	146,502	5,063	.....
Superior	92,844	530,522	80,822	447,749
Toledo	562,500	384,300	582,500	260,400
Wichita	.....	2,000	20,000	26,000

### Corn Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1946, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	7,965,368	422,622	5,513,500	80,000
Chicago	20,742,000	7,736,000	10,750,000	3,618,000
Duluth-Sup.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior	1,347,950	172,795	22,060	185,790
Ft. William	.....	.....	2,525	2,027
Ft. Worth	315,000	96,000	30,000	24,000
Indianapolis	3,400,000	1,288,600	2,544,900	867,000
Kans. City	4,686,900	1,497,700	3,499,500	1,339,500
Milwaukee	1,035,440	416,240	201,480	35,400
Minneapolis	3,204,500	947,200	2,601,000	1,102,400
New Orleans	1,835,172	.....	1,852,266	89,932
Omaha	5,677,802	1,347,919	4,780,728	2,243,546
Philad.	4,694,076	298,989	3,976,219	577,740
Portland	193,674	24,348	18,177	.....
Superior	489,532	115,314	16,357	142,413
Toledo	1,356,600	350,400	1,154,300	387,200
Wichita	6,800	.....	5,100	.....

### Wheat Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1946, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	123,892	2,459,358	.....	4,528,014
Chicago	1,280,000	1,362,000	842,000	797,000
Duluth-Sup.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superior	5,207,255	6,705,530	2,504,580	5,941,160
Ft. William	5,758,104	4,375,026	1,743,307	2,238,376
Ft. Worth	1,622,600	1,173,200	379,200	1,090,600
Hutchinson	4,161,000	2,094,600	6,117,000	3,850,000
Indianapolis	142,400	1,395,600	147,600	1,004,400
Kans. City	11,341,800	6,249,600	8,717,600	11,055,100
Milwaukee	19,200	9,600	12,560	6,280
Minneapolis	12,059,800	12,236,800	6,473,600	6,284,000
New Orleans	3,039,125	2,647,002	3,137,793	325,312
Omaha	2,640,300	1,654,862	2,828,800	3,100,800
Philadelphia	1,624	2,975,735	408,081	1,436,268
Portland	1,486,854	3,930,100	1,652,810	3,071,933
Superior	2,661,823	4,175,868	1,479,147	4,636,667
Toledo	729,000	355,300	351,000	136,000
Wichita	1,209,600	846,000	1,279,800	1,504,800

Buffalo, N. Y., Apr. 8.—Grain stored in Buffalo elevators, other than that for mill consumption, has dropped from a peak of 23,000,000 bus. at the close of the navigation season in December to 3,890,897 bus., lowest since last summer when storage houses were almost empty. Export grain shipments out of Buffalo by rail also have dropped to the lowest figure in many months, totaling only 163,795 bus. in the week ended Apr. 7.—G. E. T.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Texas wheat growers face the problem of a critical shortage of box cars for shipping this year's crop, G. E. Blewett, secy-treas. of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers, said. There are not enough box cars available to handle even the 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 bus. first estimated as this year's crop, let alone the anticipated 110,000,000 bus. of the coming harvest. Ed P. Byars, traffic manager of the Fort Worth Chamber of Commerce, said. Most of the Texas harvest is expected to move thru Fort Worth, which has storage facilities for 20,000,000 bus.—H. N.

### Minneapolis Oats Premium Increased

The Minneapolis oats future market is made more attractive by the Grain Exchange adopting a scale of premiums on different grades of oats over the future higher than formerly and higher than those prevailing in other markets, beginning with the September, 1947, delivery. Following is the new schedule:

Bright No. 2 White Oats—at the contract price.  
No. 1 White Oats and Bright No. 1 White Oats—at 1c per bu. premium.  
Heavy No. 1 White Oats and Heavy Bright No. 1 White Oats—at 2c per bu. premium.  
Extra Heavy No. 1 White Oats and Extra Heavy Bright No. 1 White Oats—at 5c per bu. premium.  
Heavy No. 2 White Oats and Heavy Bright No. 2 White Oats—at 1½c per bu. premium.  
Extra Heavy No. 2 White Oats and Extra Heavy Bright No. 2 White Oats—at 4c per bu. premium.  
Heavy No. 3 White Oats and Heavy Bright No. 3 White Oats—at ½c per bu. premium.  
Extra Heavy No. 3 White Oats and Extra Heavy Bright No. 3 White Oats—at 3c per bu. premium.

\*No. 3 Medium Heavy White Oats—at 1c per bu. discount.

No. 3 White Oats and Bright No. 3 White Oats—at 3c per bu. discount.

\*New grade effective June 1, 1947.

### Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Commodity Exchange Division of the War Food Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
Aug. 10.....	none	247	53,677	none	5,609
Aug. 17.....	none	330	55,138	none	6,887
Aug. 24.....	none	357	54,007	none	7,627
Aug. 31.....	none	367	51,537	none	8,896
Sept. 7.....	none	362	51,375	none	9,589
Sept. 14.....	none	382	48,253	none	10,593
Sept. 21.....	2,843	382	44,573	none	14,253
Sept. 28.....	3,281	357	41,242	none	19,424
Oct. 5.....	3,493	372	43,017	none	24,471
Oct. 11.....	3,572	372	42,485	none	28,663
Oct. 19.....	5,848	422	40,860	none	33,040
Oct. 26.....	8,091	407	42,628	none	35,776
Nov. 2.....	10,202	449	43,400	none	38,678
Nov. 9.....	13,016	462	44,560	none	40,357
Nov. 16.....	14,776	442	45,169	none	42,624
Nov. 23.....	15,837	428	45,704	none	47,668
Nov. 30.....	16,977	430	44,274	none	48,934
Dec. 7.....	19,895	395	45,249	none	45,960
Dec. 14.....	22,488	385	45,705	none	47,668
Dec. 21.....	24,109	276	43,222	none	48,203
Dec. 28.....	25,900	272	43,478	none	48,403
Jan. 4.....	25,543	212	43,106	none	46,738
Jan. 11.....	28,130	212	42,270	none	44,789
Jan. 18.....	29,041	165	42,663	none	41,906
Jan. 25.....	31,745	157	41,706	none	36,008
Feb. 1.....	34,457	157	41,238	none	36,194
Feb. 8.....	36,750	154	39,928	none	35,544
Feb. 15.....	37,553	148	38,060	none	36,060
Feb. 21.....	38,224	148	37,580	none	39,468
Mar. 1.....	35,414	119	33,683	none	38,027
Mar. 8.....	34,367	104	32,303	none	40,456
Mar. 15.....	32,206	64	30,614	none	39,612
Mar. 22.....	33,059	54	28,579	none	35,697
Mar. 29.....	35,885	55	29,618	none	34,094

## Mills Indicted Under Food and Drug Law

Half a dozen milling companies have been indicted in recent months for violating the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act by "preparing food under unsanitary conditions." The charges varied somewhat in details, but they were mostly based upon the presence of rats in mill or warehouse, heavy weevil infestation in flour, bird excreta on wheat, and other things in that category. In one case, the company head was also personally indicted, and in two others the plant superintendents had that misfortune. Quite a number of other cases are in various stages of investigation and action, and it is possible that federal charges will grow out of some of them.

The last annual report of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration refers to two cases in which \$500 fines were imposed on milling companies—one for operating under heavily infested conditions and the other for grinding wheat containing a liberal amount of bird and rat excreta. Flour millers as a whole got off easy in 1945-46, the year covered by the report, as during that period there were 22 criminal prosecutions of corn meal producers, 12 of macaroni manufacturers, and 34 of bakers, plus many other food lines. Six jail sentences were meted out to violators, and there were 32 fines ranging from \$1000 to \$4000 (nearly half of these heavy penalties went to bakers) besides a great number of smaller penalties. In 24 cases the companies were put on probation.

These developments seem to show that enforcement of the federal pure food laws is now well into the third stage. The first stage, which began in 1906, was chiefly concerned with seizure actions against unfit foods, in which the offending goods were the defendants; and only in pretty bad cases did the government proceed against companies or individuals. This form of action is still widely employed, as shown by 1713 cases brought in the last year, of which 234 were of wheat and rye flour and semolina. Incidentally the government report states that "in most cases, this flour reached the storage houses in clean condition, and there became contaminated by insects and rodents."

In the second stage, which began in 1938, government inspectors made food plant inspections, and in instances where insanitary conditions were found, the companies were usually summoned for hearing to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for law violation. Except in rather bad cases, they generally got off with a lecture, especially when they were able to show substantial improvement in operating conditions. Very often there was a later investigation, and if the better conditions were found to continue that usually ended the case. This form of action is also still actively employed.

Criminal charges against companies and their employees have been brought very sparingly in the past. However, since the government's powers as to plant conditions were enlarged in the revised law of 1938, this form of action has increased; and it has increased so much the past year or so that we refer to this activity as the third stage of enforcing the pure food law.

An indictment alleging violation of a federal law is a humiliating experience, especially for a business concern with a long and honorable record, and we feel keenly for members of the industry who may be the objects of such action. However, the sanitary requirements under the federal law are pretty high, in keeping with public demand and the trend of the times, and we regret to say that after reviewing several of the actions brought against mills, there is a good bit of support for the charges.

The milling industry has made great strides the past ten years in improving the conditions under which its products are made. It evidently will have to make a good bit more progress, judging from the conditions revealed by recent federal activities, before it will be fully abreast of modern sanitary requirements. For the most part, this is the responsibility of top manage-

ment; First, to provide the operating force with the necessary know-how and equipment; and Second, to see that the know-how and equipment are systematically used.—Hook-Up of Millers National Federation.

## Radio Commentators Cautioned

H. V. Kaltenborn of the National Broadcasting Co., whose sponsor is the Pure Oil Co., was taken to task by J. O. McClintock, pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, for the following slur:

"Commodity prices in many instances are at unreasonable levels. The wholesale commodity index is more than one-third higher than it was a year ago. To me, it seems utterly unreasonable that a starving world should be compelled to buy wheat in a gambler's market. I'm not blaming the farmer. I like to see him as well as the industrial worker get a good income, but in a sky-rocketing grain market the farmer does not get the top profit any more than the industrial worker gets the full benefit of higher and higher wages when he has to pay higher and higher prices."

Mr. McClintock asks: "Does Mr. Kaltenborn know that cash wheat at our two principal primary wheat markets in this country is bringing substantial premiums over the May futures level? In Minneapolis, for instance, on Saturday, March 29, No. 1 dark northern spring was quoted at 20c per bushel over their closing price of \$2.51, which would be \$2.71 per bushel. And in Kansas City on the same day No. 1 hard winter wheat was being held at 18 and 19c over their May futures closing price of \$2.52½, or \$2.70½ to \$2.71½ per bushel. Does such strength in the cash wheat markets confirm or deny corresponding strength in the futures markets?"

"Could it be possible that during the entire past year Mr. Kaltenborn has not known of the gigantic grain buying program which our government has been engaged in? Does he not know that while our mills were attempting to buy enough wheat with which to grind flour for their normal domestic trade, one branch of our government was actively competing with them in attempting to buy millions and millions of bushels of wheat, while, at the same time, still another branch of that same government was contracting with these same mills for millions and millions of sacks of wheat flour, which was also for foreign shipment? Even the merest novice in the realm of economics knows what is bound to happen under such a circumstance, and it is my opinion that your commentator is anything but a novice.

"Instead of attempting to smear the grain business with the epithet of 'gamblers', Mr. Kaltenborn could more profitably and equitably have paid a compliment to the grain exchanges for the job which they have done in the way of a public service. In order to fulfill the gigantic export goals which had been set up by the government, it would have been virtually impossible for the federal agencies to have accumulated the supplies of wheat, as grain and as flour, if the merchandisers and the processors had not the protection afforded them through the purchase of millions of bushels of wheat futures contracts. As cash wheat became available, these grain merchants and processors have sold out their insurance against the possibility of inventory loss, and without having to actually enter the grain business, the government, with no risk to itself, has been able to meet its export commitments.

"As president of the Chicago Board of Trade, I strongly resent Mr. Kaltenborn's definite imputation that our members—or the members of any organized grain exchange in the United States—are gamblers."

THE ANNUAL convention of the National Small Businessmen's Ass'n will be held May 14, 15 and 16 at the Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich. Among the speakers is Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, a rugged individualist.

## Flax Crushers Government Contracts

All U. S. flax crushers have received contracts from the U. S. Department of Agriculture which require the crushers to pay for flaxseed not less than \$6.00 per bushel at Minneapolis and Duluth, \$6.25 per bushel at Los Angeles and San Francisco, \$5.85 per bushel at Fredonia, Kan., and \$5.80 per bushel at Texas points.

In return for this support the CCC will buy any flax crushers care to sell at about the same price. This provides a simple and workable method of assuring all flax growers of at least the \$6.00 base price without the red tape, worries and delays of dealing with governmental agencies.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

## Violations of Rice Set Aside Orders

Suits to require three Arkansas rice mills to comply with provisions of war food orders enforceable by the Sec'y of Agriculture by allotting specific amounts of milled rice to government agencies have been filed in United States District Court at Little Rock, Ark.

Violation of an order requiring the millers to set aside 40 per cent of their product in grades 1 to 6 for the C. C. C. was charged in the suits, which named as defendants the Harper Rice Mills, Inc., and Smith Rice Milling Co., both of DeWitt and the Mouton Rice Milling Co. of Harrisburg. The suit against the Harrisburg firm charged a deficit of 43,780 pockets of rice, containing 100 pounds each, in the amounts due the government since August, 1945.—J. H. G.

## From Abroad

BULGARIAN crops are reported to be in good condition.

CHINA produced 859,000,000 bus. wheat in 1946, against an average of 716,000,000 bus.

POLAND's loss of winter wheat, owing to unfavorable conditions during recent months, is estimated at some 20 per cent of the seeded acreage.

THE NETHERLANDS Buying Commission has purchased of Argentina 8,000,000 bus. of corn for May, June and July shipment at a price equal to \$1.66 per bushel, f.a.s., Argentine ports. The freight rate will be 43 cents per bushel, making the delivered cost \$2.10.

BRITISH grain growers under a new long term price regulation, will for the next eighteen months receive \$2.20 a bushel for wheat, plus a subsidy of \$8.00 for every acre sown to wheat. For barley the farmer will receive \$2.40 a bushel for milling barley and \$3.15 for malt-ing barley, with oats set at \$2.07 per bushel and rye at \$2.40 per bushel.

NEW ZEALAND will obtain all required wheat from Australia during the four years ending 1950, under a long term agreement. New Zealand agrees to take a minimum of 3,500,000 bus. a year. Imports up to 4,500,000 bus. in any year covered by the agreement will be supplied at about 92c bu., in United States currency, f.o.b. bulk. For quantities in excess of the 4,500,000 bus. from any one season's crop, a negotiated price is to be paid.

ARGENTINE farmers are protesting against official orders forbidding them to hold meetings in opposition to the government's policy in buying and selling grain as a monopoly. The government, for example, pays farmers about \$2.40 per 100 kilograms (220 pounds) for corn and gives them a bonus of about 60c on that amount. It sells the corn abroad, however, at upward of \$8.40 a hundred kilograms, justifying its high profit on the ground that the money is needed to finance the nation's five-year plan of economic and industrial development.

# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Wynne, Ark.—The Wynne Feed & Produce Store has made plans to expand its operations.—P.J.P.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—The Planters Cotton Oil Mill will erect a steel and corrugated metal addition to its seed house here at an estimated cost of \$10,000. The Muskogee Iron Works has the contract.—P.J.P.

Gibson (Jonesboro p.o.), Ark.—Repair work on the large rice drier and elevator plant of the Craighead Rice Milling Co., is under way. Waldo E. Patterson, operator of the mill, is directing the repair work.—J.H.G.

Conway, Ark.—Norman W. Peacock, 53, owner of the Conway Feed Co., died unexpectedly at a hospital here Mar. 25. He formerly was president of the Monticello Chamber of Commerce and was county clerk of Drew County from 1926 to 1930.—P.J.P.

Rockyhill, Ark.—Final organization of the Rockyhill Farmers Co-operative Ass'n to deal in feeds, seeds and farm supplies, has been perfected. The newly elected officers include: President, Sol Katzen; vice president, True Loftin; sec'y-treasurer, Fred Thompson.—P.J.P.

Brinkley, Ark.—E. L. Crandall, vice pres. and general manager of the Arkansas-Louisiana State Rice Milling Co., while here recently announced that work was to begin at once on the company's new \$100,000 rice drier in Southeast Brinkley. Equipment for the drier is arriving and prefabricated steel storage tanks are being shipped here complete. A steel building will house the drier.—P.J.P.

## CALIFORNIA

Monrovia, Cal.—Glesby Bros. Grain & Milling Co. will build a garage and warehouse at its plant at 132 E. Olive Ave., to cost \$6,500.

Westmorland, Cal.—The Westmorland Milling Co.'s warehouse burned Mar. 19. Only slight damage was done to the grinding plant.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Kerr Gifford & Co., Inc., Portland, Ore., grain merchants and flour millers, have opened an office here under management of M. R. Morgan, in the I. W. Hellman Bldg., 124 W. 4th St.—F.K.H.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Miller Malting Co. is building a bulk grain storage annex of 39 tanks with a capacity of 500,000 bus. This will double its present storage capacity. The firm also is constructing an office building. Total cost of the improvements is estimated at \$168,000. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. has the contract.

## CANADA

St. John, N. B.—The Canadian Mounties recently were called on to check up on the movement of oats out of New Brunswick and Quebec provinces into the states of Maine and New Hampshire. Both states have long been heavy oat growing areas, but during the past six months there has been a shortage of this grain, particularly thru Maine, for feeding live stock and poultry, resulting in the smuggling of oats from the adjoining provinces. The Canadian authorities have objected to this export, legal or illegal, contending all oats are needed on the Canadian side of the border for livestock and poultry consumption.—W. McN.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Canada Malting Co., Ltd., has bought a site here on which to build a \$750,000 plant.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board announced Apr. 5 that grain producers in Western Canada now may deliver all the grain they wish to market until July 31, 1947, at any elevator or at any delivery point, where space is available. The deliveries may be made to any point regardless of the delivery point specified in the producers' permit book. However, all deliveries must be entered in the book. This action follows closely instructions to the trade last week emphasizing the necessity of increasing wheat stocks in country elevators in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The Wheat Board points out that at the beginning of April, wheat stocks in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were only about 34,000,000 bus., and that probably a third of this was not available for shipping due to the fact that it was in less than carload lots. The above orders do not apply to Alberta, where country wheat stocks are at present ample to fill all transport provisions for some time.

## ILLINOIS

Lincoln, Ill.—Noah L. Gordon is new manager of the East Lincoln Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator.

Mokena, Ill.—Mokena Grain & Supply Co. is building a frame building to be used for office and feed shed.

Collinsville, Ill.—The Keller Feed Store has installed a new Kelly-Duplex vertical feed mixer.—P.J.P.

Lanark, Ill.—Roy Frey, manager of the Farmers Elevator, has been confined to his home on account of an infection.

Ladd, Ill.—The Ladd Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was visited by burglars recently who stole several tools and 12 cartons of cigarets from a vending machine.

Nilwood, Ill.—We are building an office, installing a 50-ton 45x10 ft. deck Fairbanks-Morse Scale and building a garage to house our trucks.—Kime Grain Co.

Mason City, Ill.—Jas. E. McCreery has retired as manager of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co. after being head of the concern for 28 yrs. He has been succeeded by Edward Spangler.—P.J.P.

Prairie du Rocher, Ill.—Geo. Besore, manager of the Lenzburg Farmers Co-operative Grain Elevator at New Athens, has resigned to take charge of the H. T. Cole Milling Co.'s local elevator.—P.J.P.

Ridgeville, Ill.—The Osterbur Grain Co.'s office was burglarized recently, approximately \$125 in cash being taken. The small building housed the post office also and Ann Glick is manager of the elevator and postmistress.

Venedy, Ill.—The Wm. Noser Elevator has been purchased by Ralph L. and Guy E. Maxwell and will be operated as Maxwell Bros. Elevator. A new truck lift, hammer mill, corn sheller and complete seed cleaning plant are being installed.

Colfax, Ill.—The Colfax Farmers Elvtr. Co. and Elmo Meiners of Anchor are building a bin to hold seven carloads of phosphate. Mechanical equipment for unloading cars and elevating the phosphate will be installed so that trucks can be filled without scooping up the fertilizer.—P.J.P.

Cicero, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op Co. will build a feed mill and office building at their local plant. Recently a 30-ton, 10x34 ft. concrete deck scale was installed.

New Athens, Ill.—Jos. E. Haupt, 64, a former operator of the White Dove Mill, now the Lenzburg Co-op. Grain Co., died in Alexian Bros. Hospital, St. Louis, following several months' illness. He had resided in St. Louis the past three years.

Decatur, Ill.—The A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. let contract for modernization and expansion of its corn refinery plant to H. K. Ferguson Co. The expansion program is planned to increase the corn grinding capacity of the plant from 50,000 bus. daily to 75,000 bus.

Peoria, Ill.—The Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention at the Pere Marquette Hotel May 14 and 15. An excellent program is being arranged for the occasion. Following the banquet high class entertainment will be enjoyed, Dr. Harlan Tarbell, famous magician, being one of the features offered. Persons planning to attend the convention should make hotel reservations at once.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y.

Epworth, Ill.—E. H. Morris of Crossville, who plans to build an elevator and corn drier here at a cost of about \$160,000, has requested the city council of Carmi to build a power line to his site. Morris has purchased several acres of land and made other preparations for the new business. The line would be more than three miles long and would cost \$14,000. Another enterprise being considered for Epworth is a corn cob grinding plant.—P.J.P.

Weston, Ill.—The Weston Grain Co. whose East elevator office building, cement house and coal sheds were destroyed completely by fire the early morning of Mar. 16, plans to build an office, hardware building, feed house, and cement house this year, W. W. Lühring, manager, writes, but may not rebuild the elevator immediately as the company has another elevator which is operating at present. In the fire 55,000 bus. of beans, 10,000 bus. of oats, 33 tons of coal and 50 sacks of cement were destroyed.

Cabery, Ill.—A suit to collect \$2,122.30 allegedly due him for 1,854½ bus. of corn was filed Mar. 24 in Circuit court by Harvey Legan against Matthew Schumacher, operator of the Schumacher Grain Co. Legan's complaint states that on last Nov. 6 he delivered 814 bus. to the elevator at a price of \$1.22 a bushel and that on Jan. 11 he delivered 1,040½ bus. at \$1.18 a bushel, and avers that all he has been paid of the total due is \$96.35 for shelling and hauling. He claims he has been refused payment of the \$2,122.30 balance by Schumacher.

## CHICAGO NOTES

The firm of G. E. Morgan, Inc., has been formed, to do a brokerage and jobbing business in feed stuffs and grain and vegetable oils, with offices in 1294 Board of Trade Bldg. G. E. Morgan, who has operated at Chicago Heights for a number of years, is vice-pres. and manager.

The Chicago Feed Club will be host to members and others attending the annual convention of American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n here at a cocktail party May 2 at the Knickerbocker Hotel. Lyman Peck, feed consultant heads the com'te in charge of the party, scheduled from 5 to 7 p.m.

Ralph H. Cassady has been elected vice pres. of Tolford & Cassady, Inc., of Chicago, a re-organization of the well known firm, Werner, Spencer & Tolford, Inc.

Walter P. McCarthy, formerly manager of the small animals division for Arcady Farms Milling Co., now is merchandising manager for Walsh Laboratories, Inc.

Harry E. Burke, Geo. W. Whiting, Robt. N. Meyer and Irving E. Meyerhoff, all of Chicago, and Max Luther, Huntsville, Ala., have been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

Samuel Hallet Greeley was honored at a dinner tendered by Barnett Faroll at the Standard Club recently, to which were invited Geo. Booth, Jos. P. Griffin, Lowell Hoyt, Howard Lipsey, Roland McHenry, Lew M. Lacosta, Frank Ely, Clinton S. Beach, Tom and Harry Wickham, Ed Remick and Sam Raymond. Mr. Greeley retired from the Board in 1907 and went to California where he has resided since. He stopped over in Chicago a few days while en route to Connecticut by automobile. The veteran who fought the bucket-shops with John Hill, Jr., is 84 years of age.

Following many months of study and discussion, the directors of the Board of Trade have taken a step which makes it possible for the membership to decide whether or not they desire to add an executive vice president to the exchange's appointive officers. The proposal goes before the membership for action at a special ballot, to be held Apr. 21. If approved by the membership, the directors will be authorized to select such an appointee, whose tenure of office will not be less than five years, subject to prior termination by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the member directors and officers. Under the terms of the proposed rule, the executive vice president would be the chief administrative officer of the ass'n.

## INDIANA

Fortville, Ind.—The Fortville Grain Co. has installed a new seed grain treater.

Vincennes, Ind.—Fire damaged a corn drier at the Igleheart Bros.' mill recently.—W.B.C.

Atlanta, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op Co. have completed plans for construction of a feed mill soon.

Arcadia, Ind.—The Farmer Co-op Co. will build a feed mill, office building and garage. Siegrist has the contract.

Berne, Ind.—Berne Equity Exchange is increasing its stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000. Vic Stuckey is manager of the firm.

Poseyville, Ind.—We are contemplating building an elevator or an annex to our present plant, if it is possible for us to buy the material and obtain labor.—N. Reising, mgr. Poseyville Grain & Feed Co.

English, Ind.—The Crawford County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n has purchased the English Milling Co.'s plant. Operation by the co-op of the mill, which manufactures flour, meal and feeds, began Mar. 29.—W.B.C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New Members recently enrolled in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include Willman & Son, Redkey; La-Crosse Grain Co., La-Crosse; Hamilton Elvtr. & Feed Mills, Hamilton; Henry Hirsch & Sons, Inc., Ft. Wayne; Mt. Etna Feed Mill, Mt. Etna; and Dickinson Bros. Co., Chicago, Ill.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

French Lick, Ind.—Reservations from grain dealers planning to attend the annual summer convention of the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n June 23 and 24 are pouring in to the French Lick Springs Hotel, Sec'y Sale advises, and urges all who plan to attend to hasten to make theirs if they have not already done so. A large crowd is planned for and an exceptionally fine program is being arranged which assures all who are present a wonderful time. Don't forget the dates, June 23 and 24.

Huffman (Bridgeport p.o.), Ind.—Lemuel Q. Huffman, 96, well known to the grain trade in southwestern Indiana, died recently at the home of his son in White Plains, Mo. Mr. Huffman for a number of years owned and operated here the Huffman Mill, a combined flour, grist and saw mill.—W.B.C.

Cromwell, Ind.—Harper & Martin of Ligonier and Cromwell purchased the Stiefel Grain Co.'s elevator from Joe Stiefel of Fort Wayne, increasing their storage capacity for hybrid seed corn and field seeds. Mr. Stiefel and his family have owned and operated the elevator for the past 48 years. Under the new ownership Fred Reisner and Wayne Archer will be in charge of operations at the local elevator, both formerly employed by the Har-Mar Seed Service. A new automatic hoist will be installed to unload wheat and other small grains during the harvest season and other improvements will be made.

## IOWA

Maynard, Ia.—The Haas Feed Store was damaged by fire recently, believed to have started from an oil-burning stove in the office.

Homestead, Ia.—William Gefaeller, 73, formerly manager of the grain and lumber business here, died, recently, following a week's illness.

Walnut, Ia.—R. E. Peters has purchased the Farmers Supply Co.'s elevator from the Continental Grain Co. and will continue the business under the present name.

Thompson, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op Elevator was broken into recently and about \$75 was taken from the money drawer. Entrance to the office was gained thru the coal chute door.

Griswold, Ia.—A. H. Anders of the Bates-Anders Elevators has returned from Immanuel Hospital, Omaha, where he had been receiving treatment for an infection in his leg. He is recovering nicely at his home.

Duncombe, Ia.—Yeggmen pried open an office window to gain entrance to the Farmers Elevator the night of Mar. 21, and breaking open the safe escaped with about \$1,500 in cash and checks, Fred Legg, elevator manager, reported.

Hamburg, Ia.—A 50,000 bu. grain storage concrete bin is being built on the Ralph Jones farm north of town. It is 36 ft. high, 22 ft. wide and 108 ft. long. The present bin on the farm is being increased in size by being built 28 ft. higher.

Storm Lake, Ia.—A. J. Fraser of the Fraser Elvtr. Co. has sold his home and will move to Sioux Falls, S. D. where he will engage in the grain drier manufacturing business. His elevator here, now under construction and completion expected about May 1, will be sold if a favorable transaction can be made. At present the head house is being constructed.—A.G.T.

Conrad, Ia.—The Conrad Farmers Grain Co. at its recent annual meeting reported total sales for the past year of \$600,000. Total savings were over \$37,000 of which nearly \$27,000 will be prorated to members, at the rate of 13c per bushel on grain and 15 per cent on merchandise. All officers are re-elected. The company will start handling gas and oil for its members and patrons this spring.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The C. I. O. Cereal Workers union and the management of the Quaker Oats plant here came to a compromise settlement of the rest-period issue that resulted in a week's strike at the local plant. The issue was shutting down machines in the big mill for the employees' 15-minute morning rest period. The compromise provides for rests spread over an hour and three-quarter period. In some larger departments the span will be from one hour to an hour and a half. When negotiations were broken off the company had proposed spreading the 15-minute periods over two hours for women employees and two and one-half hours for men.—A.G.T.

Baxter, Ia.—Clare Altemeir and Wilbur and Charles Flora recently purchased the Baxter Grain & Coal Co.'s elevator and other buildings at local public sale, and have taken possession of the business. The Baxter Grain & Coal Co. stockholders some time ago decided to liquidate the corporation when the company's charter expired, and to sell the property. Charles Flora is in charge of the business, assisted by Stubbe brothers, Ben, Jake and Sandy, who have been with the retiring firm, either as employees or managers, for several years.

Gilman, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. reported the past year's business showing a saving of \$29,980. Of this amount the company will pay back in dividends \$25,300. A feed shed will be built and the elevator will be completely overhauled and new machinery installed, and because of these proposed improvements the company voted to go on a cash basis, with the exception of tank wagon deliveries which will be 90 days credit. The new feed building will be built on the west side of the present office building. Bruce Doane was re-hired as manager.

## KANSAS

Hesston, Kan.—The Moundridge Milling Co. is adding 20,000 bu. storage facilities to its local plant.—G.M.H.

Elyria (McPherson p.o.), Kan.—A 55,000-bu. storage elevator is being built by the Moundridge Milling Co.—G.M.H.

Moundridge, Kan.—The Moundridge Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n is building a 36x50 ft. warehouse adjacent to the office.—G.M.H.

Frankfort, Kan.—H. J. Gudenkauf, manager of the Frankfort Grain Co., was elected mayor of Frankfort in the election Apr. 1.—G.M.H.

Salina, Kan.—A motor in the Weber Milling Co.'s elevator's headhouse was damaged by fire recently. The elevator is used for warehousing feeds.

Plainville, Kan.—The foundation and lower storage bins at the Bowersock Mill are being rebuilt, the Ernest Engineering Co. having the contract.

Moundridge, Kan.—The Moundridge Milling Co. is constructing steel grain tanks which will increase its grain storage capacity by 100,000 bu.—G.M.H.

Elkhart, Kan.—The Dobson Elevator was damaged by fire recently that started in the cupola. Quick action by firemen saved the elevator from heavy loss.

Clay Center, Kan.—The Mid Kansas Mill is undergoing repairs, and new machinery is being installed to increase the output to 1,000 bbls. of flour daily.—G.M.H.

Gridley, Kan.—The drive-on scale at the Saunderson Elvtr. Co.'s elevator broke down recently when a load of 800 bu. of corn weighing about 45,000 lbs. drove onto it.

McAllaster, Kan.—J. Ernest Bertrand, owner of the local 10,000-bu. grain elevator, has started construction of a 55,000-bu. concrete elevator, which will be operated in conjunction with his present house.

Perry, Kan.—Ira T. Dick, senior partner of Dick Bros. Farm & Elvtr. Co., who sold their local elevator to Joe Corpstein recently, is building an elevator and large barn on his farm to take care of his feeding operations.—A.R.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Board of Trade membership of the Arnold Milling Co., Sterling, Kan., was transferred from J. P. McGuire to Lester A. Ritterhouse, sec'y-treas., who will resume management of the grain department.

Fort Scott, Kan.—The Goodlander Mills Co. has construction of its concrete headhouse and two storage tanks well under way. Estimated cost of the new structure is \$150,000. The headhouse will be 129 ft. 10.5 inches high; replaces the headhouse that burned last August. The storage bins will be 83 ft. high and 20 ft. in diameter. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. has the contract.

Garden City, Kan.—The Co-operative Equity Exchange will install new machinery in its elevator that will obviate the dumping of wheat the coming summer if freight cars are as scarce as last season. The new elevator will have a capacity of 500,000 bus. and is being completed at a cost of \$200,000. It is a city block in length and contains 20 concrete tanks approximately 150 ft. high.—P.J.P.

Densmore, Kan.—Leland Archer, Norton County farmer, recently took over active management of the Densmore Home Lumber, Coal & Grain Co. which has been operated since 1909 by the late G. J. Archer and heirs. For the past five or six years the business has been managed by Chas. Sanborn. An extensive remodeling program is under way. The firm will continue to deal in all kinds of building materials, feeds, seeds, and grains.—G.M.H.

Winifred, Kan.—David W. Ludwick, 80, for many years a grain elevator operator here, died Mar. 28 at his home in Frankfort, where he had lived for 50 years. He had been in failing health the past few years, but had been seriously ill only a few days. He built an elevator here when the Union Pacific was established through this area. He also helped build the lumber yard which he operated with the help of his brother, Arthur Ludwick. He made the trip back and forth to Winifred from Frankfort each day by a hand-car.—G.M.H.

Salina, Kan.—The Kansas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its 50th anniversary convention here May 23 and 24, with headquarters at the Lamer Hotel. Two full days of interest are being planned for the occasion with a gala night of dinner, entertainment and dancing for Saturday, May 24. Senator Samuel D. Jackson, governor of National Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., will be the speaker at the luncheon May 23. O. E. Case, sec'y, urges that all persons planning to attend make their reservations at hotels early.

Chapman, Kan.—The A. J. Poor Grain Co. property has been sold to George Mark, who has been operating the elevator under lease for the past three years. Mr. Mark came here following his discharge from the army. He took a position with the Rickel Grain Co. as manager of the local elevator which that company had under lease. The following year he leased the elevator and has operated it since as the Mark Grain. He is making extensive repairs on the elevator, widening the driveway, installing a new lift and other improvements that will facilitate grain handling.

Emporia, Kan.—A \$12,000 one-story 63x30 ft., with basement, concrete and tile warehouse is being built by the Teichgraber Milling Co. at Third and Mechanic Sts. The first floor level will be even with floors of freight cars to facilitate loading and unloading from the adjacent Santa Fe switch tracks. A truck door will be built on the west side of the warehouse. An elevator will be built on the west end of the new building for carrying stocks stored in the basement. The warehouse will be equipped with a molasses storage tank and a molasses mixer for making dairy and cattle feeds and a pellet machine for poultry feeds. Bagged feed will be stored in the warehouse, and a power conveyor will be built to lift the bagged feeds from the basement.—G.M.H.

Frankfort, Kan.—Fire believed to have started in a pit beneath a loading dock at the south side of the structure, destroyed a large seed-recleaning and grain storage annex building owned by the Frankfort Grain Co. Mar. 30. The fire department had the blaze under control when an explosion occurred that blew out the west side of the building which simultaneously became a mass of flames. All efforts then were directed to saving the large elevator, coal storage sheds and other nearby buildings. The loss was estimated at about \$25,000, which included about \$10,000 worth of grain in the building. There was partial insurance. Owners are Grover Simpson, Salina, Duke Simpson, Hays, and the local manager, H. J. Gudenkauf.—G.M.H.

Sterling, Kan.—L. P. McGuire, grain manager for the Arnold Milling Co. the last eight months, recently resigned that post and has returned to Wichita. Lester Ritterhouse, sec'y-treas. will handle grain and flour transactions.—G.M.H.

McPherson, Kan.—Vernon L. Allen, 34, an employee of the K.B.R. Milling Co., died Mar. 30 in the McPherson County Hospital of acute infection resulting from an accident two weeks before in which he mashed one of his fingers.—G.M.H.

Seneca, Kan.—Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Samuelson, Kansas City, Kan., now are employed at the Winterscheidt Grain & Feed Co. They have had several years' experience in the grain business in Waterville as buyers and shippers, and with the Mensendieck Grain Co., as sellers of grain.—G.M.H.

Concordia, Kan.—Grain Grading Schools are being planned in nine Kansas towns and cities and will be conducted in conjunction with Extension Service of Kansas State College and the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n. The inspection departments, State and Federal, are furnishing personnel for these schools and they will be prepared to instruct in the fundamentals of grading and testing of grain from a grain buyer's standpoint in keeping with the official grain standards. The schools and the dates are as follows: Apr. 22, Concordia; Apr. 23, Abilene; Apr. 24, Wichita; Apr. 25, McPherson; Apr. 28, Hays; Apr. 29, Colby; Apr. 30, Garden City; May 1, Larned; May 2, Pratt.

Anthony, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. now is operating its new 150,000-bu. elevator. The elevator is 150 ft. high and covers an area of 42x60 ft. The elevator proper consists of six round concrete bins and 15 overhead bins. It is equipped with Ehrsam overhead electric truck lift; a 5,000-bu. per hour leg; a 25 h.p. Ehrsam combined head drive and backstop as motive power; a 2 h.p. electric manlift extending from the work floor to cupola floor; a 10-bu. automatic scale with 3,000 bus. per hour capacity. Construction of the fire-proof house was started in February, 1946, but difficulty in obtaining material and equipment prevented its completion before last December. Chalmers & Borton had the contract.

## KENTUCKY

Clinton, Ky.—Prompt work by employees and the fire department held a fire in the Clinton Milling Co.'s plant to a small damage on Apr. 1.

Louisville, Ky.—Harold A. Miller, president of Louisville Soy Products Corp., and W. M. Thomson, Jr., president of Thomson Grain Elvtr. Co., have leased for 30 years the elevator company property, east of Parkway Field. Under the terms of the lease, Soy Products takes immediate possession of such land as may be needed for construction of its \$200,000 solvent plant for extracting soybean and other vegetable oils, adjacent to the elevator, plans for immediate building of which are underway. Thomson Grain will turn the concrete elevator with capacity of 310,000 bus. over to Soy Products for operation on Oct. 1, Mr. Miller stated. After construction of the solvent plant is completed Soy Products Corp. will have facilities for crushing 200 tons a day of soy beans, cotton seed, peanuts, copra and other oil bearing vegetable seeds. Designs for the new plant are being made by V. D. Anderson Co., which will install its latest design extraction plant. The new site has both Louisville & Nashville and Southern Railway tracks. Modern truck unloading facilities are planned. Soy Products' plant at 1361 S. 15th will utilize its recently expanded facilities for continued operations. The machinery and equipment of the Thomson property will be ready for operation by late September.—W.B.T.

## MICHIGAN

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—Harris Milling Co. has started construction of reinforced concrete grain storage to have a capacity of 200,000 bus.

Alma, Mich.—The Harris Milling Co. recently installed a 60-h.p. hamer mill, a new corn cracker and a bag sewing machine. All of the new motors are of the fully enclosed type.

Chesaning, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. is converting the former Swartzmiller Elevator into a seed handling plant, installing numerous special machines, all driven by fully enclosed motors.

Carsonville, Mich.—The H. Ruttle & Sons elevator, which has been leased for several years to the Michigan Elevator Exchange, has recently been sold to the Snover, (Mich.) Grain Co.

Belding, Mich.—Max Bryant is manager of the Bryant Elvtr. Co. which has leased the Minor-Walton Bean Co.'s elevator. New equipment consists of a 60-h.p. hammer mill, a one-ton vertical mixer, a shelter and a gravity mill. The plant was completely rewired with conduit wiring.

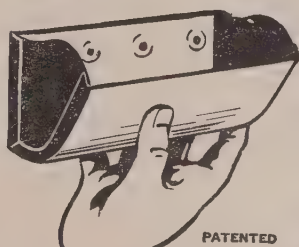
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Lake City, Mich.—High winds recently damaged the roof of the warehouse owned by McClintock & Co.

Fowler, Mich.—A new feed grinder has been installed at the Farmers Co-op Elevator mill. It will operate from a 75-h.p. motor which replaces the old 50-h.p. Diesel motor formerly used.

Bridgeman, Mich.—Vincent Muranto and Jake Forraht are operating the Bridgeman Farmers Exchange. They recently purchased a concrete block warehouse and have added to it a concrete block feed mill.

Almont, Mich.—The attrition mill in the Bishop Elevator Co.'s plant has been replaced with a 50-h.p. hammer mill and a new sheller also has been installed. The entire plant has been rewired with conduit wiring.

Adrain, Mich.—A 75-h.p. hammer mill recently was installed in the plant of the Adrian Grain Co., Inc. A new office has been constructed in the warehouse attached to the elevator, and additional office equipment installed.

Evert, Mich.—A new hammer mill has been installed in the Evert Co-op. Co.'s plant. This is driven by a 50-h.p. fully enclosed motor. They have also installed a one-ton Kelly-Duplex vertical mixer with fully enclosed motor.

Deerfield, Mich.—A Sidney-Boss car loading fan with a 15 h.p. fully enclosed motor, has been installed in the Deerfield Co-op. Ass'n Elevator. A 70 ft. warehouse is being added to the plant and a large corn sheller will be installed.

Wayland, Mich.—Chas. F. Andringa, owner of the Wayland Feed & Coal Co., recently constructed a tile warehouse and office building east of his elevator, 30 x 80, 60 ft. The front of the warehouse is built as a show room for feeds.

Cement City, Mich.—B. F. Allen is replacing the engine power in his feed mill with electric power, using 50 h.p. on the hammer mill and several other motors all of the fully enclosed type. A new crusher was installed ahead of the hamer mill.

Fremont, Mich.—William Speet has purchased a part interest in the Fremont Feed Co. New equipment recently added consists of a mixer, Big Chief corn cutter and a cob blowing type sheller, all of which are powered with fully enclosed motors.

Sparta, Mich.—The Wilson & Son Elevator Co.'s elevator and coal yards have been sold to Clarence Emelander, a prominent coal dealer at Alpine Station. The Wilsons have been in business about 25 years and are widely known for their extensive bean handling.

Columbus, Mich.—M. P. Shanahan of Lamb, has just completed the new elevator addition to his warehouse at this station and has installed feed mill equipment consisting of a hammer mill with a magnetic separator, and a Kelly-Duplex one-ton mixer.

Howell, Mich.—Arthur White, manager of the Howell Co-op. Ass'n whose elevator was damaged badly by fire recently, put the loss at \$10,000, covered by insurance. The roof and upper portions of the building were burned and stock and equipment were damaged by fire and water.

Okemos, Mich. — The Okemos Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was destroyed by fire Mar. 25, at an estimated loss of \$100,000. Fire equipment was unable to reach the scene because of snow-blocked roads. The Pere Marquette Railroad Co. canceled all trains between Lansing and Detroit on orders of state fire marshal until a part of the burning elevator building which fell over the tracks could be removed.

Detroit, Mich.—The Henkel Flour Mills is planning to construct a \$1,204,000 addition to its plant at 323 Atwater. The plant is on the eastern boundary of the proposed civic center, and when objections to the proposed addition were made at a hearing before the common council, upon threat of the milling company to move its plant to another city unless the permit was granted, the council granted the permit.

East Lansing, Mich.—Michigan State College is offering a specialized short course in Elevator and Farm Supply. This innovation in short course instruction was launched more than a year ago and the success of the program is indicated by the enthusiastic response from both industry and students. Many of the students enrolled for the course have worked in rural community elevators and are studying to qualify themselves for higher level jobs.

Dundee, Mich.—E. A. Shaap, who has been operating a hatchery here for several years, recently completed the construction of a feed mill, operating under the name of Dundee Feeds, Inc. Merritt Rigel is the manager. Equipment consists of a Prater 5A hammer mill with tramp iron separator, a cob blowing sheller, cleaner, and a Prater twin spiral mixer. All motors are of the fully enclosed type. All elevator legs are driven by V-belts to speed reducers.

Middleton, Mich.—Harry Bolyard who a year ago purchased the Rockafellow Grain Co.'s elevator, has made considerable improvements. New equipment consists of a hammer mill, with 50-h.p. motor on the mill and 10-h.p. on the fan. Two Kelly-Duplex 1.5-ton vertical mixers, a sheller and additional elevator legs. All the motors in the plant are of the fully enclosed type and the plant was entirely rewired with conduit wiring. Mr. Bolyard is operating under the name of Shady Nook Grain & Feed Co.

Corunna, Mich.—The Albert Todd Elevator, bought a year ago by Wellington S. Chapman, has again been sold to James McBride. Mr. Chapman has accepted a position as pilot of airline planes in California. The new owner will complete the feed mill addition which was started by Mr. Chapman. Equipment will consist of a hammer mill, with a 40 h.p. motor on the mill and two 10 h.p. motors on the two fans, in addition to a 1.5 ton Kelly-Duplex vertical mixer. All motors are of the fully enclosed type.

## MINNESOTA

Hitterdal, Minn.—The Salum Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was purchased by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., whose elevator burned about a month ago.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has started construction of its six concrete storage tanks for flax, to be in readiness for this year's crop. Capacity will be 300,000 bus.

Montevideo, Minn. — The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. will build a sub-terminal flax elevator with a storage capacity of 300,000 bus., 1.5 miles east on Highway 212, on a 10-acre tract of land adjoining the Milwaukee railroad tracks. Construction will get underway at once. Fegles Const. Co. has the contract.

## MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The fire that had been burning at the Union Terminal grain elevator since Dec. 19 officially was declared out Apr. 4, after burning three and one-half months. Firemen had poured water onto the smoldering barley pile all that time.—P.J.P.

The Minnesota Supreme Court has upheld a lower court's ruling invalidating a \$15,000 verdict against Pillsbury Mills, Inc., for Anton Veaasen, state grain weigher. Veaasen sued for compensation for injuries sustained when he fell into a flour pit. A Hennepin County district court judge set the verdict aside, holding it excessive. This duplicated a previous order which was also upheld by the higher court.—P.J.P.

Effective with the December delivery the Grain Exchange has established the following new discounts: On No. 2 northern spring wheat and No. 2 dark northern 2 cents per bushel and 1 cent per bushel respectively, instead of the former 3 cents and 2 cents per bushel. On barley, No. 1 barley and No. 1 malting barley will be deliverable on feed barley contracts at a premium of 1 cent per bushel instead of contract price as heretofore.

J. Frank Fraser, whose death was reported recently in Grain & Feed Journals, was not connected with the Fraser-Smith Co. since 1923, having at that time sold his partnership interest to his co-partner, M. W. Smith. Fraser-Smith Co. was organized as a corporation in 1923, with Minneapolis as headquarters. Terminal branches are located at Milwaukee, Wis., Sioux City, Ia., and Cedar Rapids, Ia. Mr. Smith is president of the company.

The Minneapolis Grain Exchange beginning Apr. 28 and continuing until and including Saturday, Sept. 27, 1947, will observe daylight-saving time. Hours shall be from 8:30 a.m. to 12:15 p.m. daily and from 8:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. Saturdays. The Exchange adopted the similar hours of trading observed by other important commodity markets that observe daylight-saving time, to provide for uniformity and convenience in spreading and other inter-market transactions.

## MISSOURI

Dexter, Mo.—The Missouri Farmers Ass'n Exchange was opened here Mar. 29 with an open house. Roy W. Wylie is the manager.—P.J.P.

Moberly, Mo.—J. W. Lunceford, foreman of the M. F. A., has been appointed manager of the local exchange to succeed J. M. Zaneis who was promoted to general manager of the Central Co-operative in Columbia.—P.J.P.

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MOLINE, ILLINOIS

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Maryville, Mo.—John H. Gray, 79, who had been in the feed business here for many years, died Mar. 24.—P.J.P.

Lutesville, Mo.—Feed, barley, hay, and other grain products were destroyed in a fire at the warehouse of the Wallace Store, Mar. 18.—P.J.P.

Richland, Mo.—The Farmer's Exchange building burned recently. The fire was believed to have started from a cigarette dropped into the baled hay by boys.—P.J.P.

Hurdland, Mo.—The feed mill of Breece Long was destroyed by fire recently. The contents included a grist mill, feed and seed corn. It was partially insured.—P.J.P.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Robert T. Thornburg of Moberly has been appointed new feed division director of the State Dept. of Agriculture succeeding Norman L. Dickey, who resigned.—P.J.P.

Flat River, Mo.—The Giessing Milling Co. has opened a sales office here. The office formerly was operated from Farmington, but an increasing volume of business made it inadequate for transaction from one office. All truck deliveries will originate from the local distributor, both local and wholesale for Southeast Missouri.

Capinger Mills, Mo. — The plant of the Whinrey Mills was destroyed by fire Mar. 23 with practically a total loss of building and equipment. Several thousand bushels of grain burned. The plant, which had been in operation for nearly 60 years, had a capacity of 120 sacks of wheat flour, 120 sacks of corn meal and 50 tons of formula feeds daily. L. G. Whinrey, owner, has not decided on plans for rebuilding.

#### KANSAS CITY NOTES

Oscar F. Ewing, 92, who was an inspector for the Kansas City Hay Dealers Ass'n for about 22 years at his retirement 15 years ago, died April 7.—P. J. P.

John M. Flynn, head of the John M. Flynn Grain Co., who was injured in a motor car accident last October, went to Rochester, Minn., Apr. 1 where he was to be under observation for several days at the Mayo Clinic.—P. J. P.

W. B. McMullen, at one time manager of the Farmers Grain Ass'n at Benedict, Neb., and for the past few years with the Kansas Elevator Co. here, is now with the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. He is a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade.

Erich B. Reiner, formerly with Houston (Tex.) Milling Co., is now with the Lathrop Grain Corp. in the Board of Trade Bldg. M. E. Hansen, grain agent of the Missouri Pacific Lines, has opened an office at 300 Board of Trade Bldg. to render service to the grain trade.

Elmo F. Merrill was advanced from second vice-pres. to the office of first vice-pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade Apr. 1 by action of the directors, to succeed B. J. O'Dowd, resigned. Edmund Marshall was elected to the office of second vice-pres. and his position as a director will be filled by J. F. Leahy.

The Moore-Seaver Grain Co. will be liquidated as quickly as possible. Harold A. Merrill has been appointed general manager in charge and will control and conduct all business affairs. Subject to liens, the proceeds of liquidation will be distributed among creditors of the company without preference, the statement by the board of directors said.

Directors of the Kansas City Board of Trade have ruled that effective Apr. 7 and continuing until further action, official weights determined at any destination point may be accepted instead of Kansas City official weights in fulfillment of contracts and further that railroad track scale weights obtained in the Kansas City switching district and evidenced by statement in writing by the railroad company obtaining such weights shall be deemed official weights of this market in fulfillment of contracts.

## MONTANA

Corvallis, Mont.—The Sac-O-Sun Co. has been incorporated, to manufacture and deal in feed and grain. H. W. Weston of Missoula and Joy D. and Clyde Wood of Corvallis are directors.

## NEBRASKA

Colon, Neb.—E. A. Putzk is new manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Scribner, Neb.—The Scribner Grain & Lumber Co. is building and installing a grain drying unit.

Murray, Neb.—A faulty stove pipe caused a small fire in the office of the Norris Grain Co.'s elevator recently.

Brule, Neb.—The Western Alfalfa, Inc.'s plant will be completed in time to handle the first 1947 cutting of alfalfa.

Potter, Neb.—The Potter Co-op. Grain Co. has started construction of its elevator. J. H. Tillotson, Contractor, has the contract.

Tobias, Neb.—Henry Clark recently resigned as manager of the W. T. Barstow Grain Co.'s elevator. Ray Bamer is in charge temporarily.

Darr (Cozad p.o.), Neb.—Dale Carlson, formerly manager of the National Alfalfa Dehydrating & Milling Co., is now manager of the Dehydrated & Haymaker Feed Co.

West Point, Neb.—Johnson & Weiler Grain & Feed Co. has been incorporated for \$50,000. Incorporators are Andre A. Johnson, Martin Weiler, Louise A. Johnson and Marie Weiler, West Point.

Omaha, Neb.—A fire at the Union Stock Yards Co.'s fertilizer plant March 26 resulted in damage in excess of \$10,000 and will put the plant out of commission from 30 to 60 days.—P. J. P.

Muriel (Hastings p.o.), Neb.—The Huyck Grain Co.'s elevator crashed to the ground when the supports holding the ramp broke as it was being loaded for removal from Prosser to a site here, and the structure was badly damaged.

Verdon, Neb.—The United States Alfalfa Products Co. has been incorporated, with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are Wiley Miner and Roland Owens of Verdon, and Harlow Schmidt and Otto F. Meyers of Lexington.—P. J. P.

Beatrice, Neb.—Aller & Pease, Inc., has been organized to deal in grains and other agricultural products, and to operate a grain elevator. Capitalization is \$200,000. Incorporators are: Carl L. Aller, Beatrice, and Robert Van Pelt, Lincoln.—G. M. H.

Fairbury, Neb.—Construction work on the Farmers Union Elevator was stopped Mar. 17 in respect to J. H. Tillotson, contractor in charge of the construction, who was killed in an automobile accident near Denver. Superintendent and employees attended the funeral services.

## NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe, N. M.—New Mexico's House of Representatives killed thru an unfavorable com'te report a chain store tax bill which would have imposed fees ranging from \$1 for one store up to \$500 for more than 50 stores. The measure would have applied to retailers only and would have exempted public utilities and gasoline filling stations.

## NEW YORK

Jamestown, N. Y.—Gus Bentley, sec'y of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n., and formerly connected with the Pearl City Mills, is now representative of New England By-Products Corp., for Western New York and Eastern Pennsylvania.

#### BUFFALO LETTER

Buffalo, N. Y.—Negotiations have been completed between ten Buffalo feed companies and Local 19184, Flour, Feed & Cereal Workers (AFL) to bring total wage increases for 1,200 mill workers since V-J day to 35c an hour. The latest increase of 10c an hour, brings the minimum hiring rate to \$1.20 an hour and a maximum of \$1.75. The increases are retroactive to Feb. 1. Negotiations on wages, based on a wage-reopening clause, have been completed with Maritime Milling Co., Inc., Eastern States Milling Corp., Black Rock Milling Corp., Allied Mills Inc., Vita-Vim Millers, Feed Products Corp., Pratt Food Co., Rex Grain & Milling Co., Inc., Best Foods Inc. and Gateway Milling Ass'n, Inc. Negotiations are still in progress with Ralston-Purina Co., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Darling & Co. and Verity Mills, Inc.—G.E.T.

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**No. 47** Should grain fumigants be applied on conveyor belts or through leg openings?

Preferably not. As fumigants are volatile, application at any point distant from the bin will cause undue loss of gas. The best place for application is at the bin opening. If access to the grain stream is lacking, a hole should be cut in tripper or down spout.

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The International Milling Co. will remodel its warehouse on Childs St., rearranging the packing layout for both flour and feeds, at a cost of \$50,000.

The National Hay Ass'n, Inc., will hold its annual convention here July 20, 21, 22, in connection with the annual convention of the New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Fred K. Sale, sec'y-treas., of Indianapolis, Ind., announced. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Statler. This joint convention of the National and N. Y. State is a repetition of a similar and very successful convention held in Buffalo in 1939. Program arrangements now are under consideration by Pres. Harold D. Garrison of Blanchester, O., and Sec'y Sale, together with Pres. Emil A. Schumann, Rochester, N. Y., and Sec'y R. V. Misar as representing the New York Ass'n.

John F. Gerard, who started as an office boy 30 years ago in the Standard Milling Co.'s Buffalo flour mill, has been elected vice president of the company. He will continue in his office of manager of the Grain and Elevator division. Mr. Gerard has been assistant sec'y since Standard Milling's ownership and operation was taken over from Best Foods, Inc., by an Illinois corporation about a year ago. He is vice pres. of the Buffalo Corn Exchange and is scheduled to move up to the presidency in May. He also is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Produce Exchange.—G.E.T.

Approval by Gov. Dewey of a bill, passed by the Legislature, permitting Buffalo grain elevators to increase charges for handling grain was urged by the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce. The recommendation was made by Exec. Vice-Pres. Chas. C. Fichtner of the Chamber in a letter to Chas. D. Breitel of Albany, counsel to Gov. Dewey. The bill would raise the maximum fee in Buffalo to 1.5c a bushel from 1c. "The cost of operating grain elevators has increased over 50% since New York State law fixed the maximum rate at 1 cent a bushel some 25 years ago," the letter said. "Our present state law limiting charges to 1c a bushel discriminates against Buffalo elevators compared with elevators in all other states where the full 1.5c per bushel is now being paid by the C. C. C."—G. E. T.

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## NORTH DAKOTA

Litchville, N. D.—The J. C. Miller Elevator is being repaired.

Litchville, N. D.—Repairs are being made on the Woodworth Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

Mandan, N. D.—Wm. C. Roethel, 46, employed by the Russell Miller Milling Co., died in a Mandan Hospital of a skull fracture suffered in a fall down an elevator shaft at the mill Mar. 13.—P.J.P.

Perth, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. completed its \$20,000 remodeling and repair program begun last summer, Fred Williams, manager, announced, with the recent installation of a new grain cleaner. The elevator will do custom cleaning of all kinds and dust and treat seed grain. New concrete piers were built under the elevator building, two new elevator legs were installed, and the driveway was rebuilt and widened.

## OHIO

Willshire, O.—Ben F. Tickle, 68, retired grain elevator operator and farmer, died recently at his home near here.

Johnstown, O.—Norman G. Buxton, 75, manager of the Johnstown Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and pres. of the Johnstown bank, died Mar. 19 at University Hospital of a heart ailment.

Columbus, O.—A bill providing for state taxation of co-operatives on the same basis as other corporations was introduced Mar. 27 in the Ohio legislature by Senator I. E. Baker, of Philipshurg.

Butler, O.—The old Plank mill located one mile west was sold recently by C. Harry Copper to Karl Miller. The milling machinery was moved from the structure several years ago by George Neal, former operator.

North Baltimore, O.—Beginning Mar. 22 the North Baltimore Grain Ass'n's three plants located here and at Mortimer and Hoytville will close at 12 o'clock noon on Saturdays until the harvest season, Orville Cline, manager of the association, announced.

Lebanon, O.—The Ohio Grain Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold a group meeting at The Golden Lamb Hotel here starting with a dinner at 6:30 p.m. on the evening of May 6. Good speakers will be present to handle the current topics of the grain trade.

Lithopolis, O.—Burglars robbed the Geo. Faler & Son feed store of a large amount of merchandise recently. Loot included 7 automobile tires and tubes, three radios, a cash register, typewriter, three electric heaters, tools, flash lights, candy machine, electric corn popper, steel tapes, stamps and money.

Columbus Grove, O.—Fire believed caused by lightning destroyed the West Side Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator and warehouse early Mar. 25. I. T. Kendall, Columbus Grove, and N. G. Bennett, McComb, owners, said the wood elevator contained one carload of corn and the warehouse contained two carloads of feed.

Wooster, O.—The Ohio Agriculture Experiment station was host to soybean processors and growers of this and neighboring states in an all-day meeting recently. The session was devoted largely to a review of the latest results of scientific research in soybean production and utilization. Specialists of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station and the Ohio State University discussed the up-to-date cultural practices in soybean production, the new soybean varieties that are higher-yielding and of better quality than old ones, the problem of soybean diseases, the utilization of soybean products in feeding various classes of livestock, a summary of the soybean seed situation for 1947, and an inspection of some experiments in the green house where a fundamental study of the nutrition of the soybean is being made. An inspection of the spectroscopic laboratory and demonstration of analysis there was made.

Yellow Springs, O.—Brice Linkhart's elevator was ransacked by marauders recently who threw valuable papers about, pulled out the telephone and electric wiring, and upset the small coal stove, leaving the live coals spilled over the wood floor. The blaze kindled by the coals attracted the attention of a passerby. The fire was extinguished after damaging the flooring. Nothing was reported missing.

## TOLEDO LETTER

O. E. M. Keller, president and manager of Kasco Mills, Inc., was recently re-elected as president of a Toledo Small Business Men's Ass'n.

Kasco Mills recently installed a new laboratory in their plant. The laboratory is considered as one of the finest and most modern of its kind.

The Toledo Grain & Milling Co. was sold recently to Carroll F. Parker and Leonard A. Harbison. The new owners, who also operate the Highway Feed Store, have incorporated a new company with 500 shares of n.p.v. They will operate under the old name.

The plant and business of the Toledo Grain & Milling Co. was sold recently to a new company which was incorporated. The new company will retain the name of the former company. Arthur E. Trost, who was manager of the Toledo Grain & Milling Co. for many years, has entered a new business.

## OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Southwest Shippers Advisory Board will meet here during May to advise some method for handling the record wheat harvest.—H. N.

Aline, Okla.—The Continental Grain Co. recently installed a new grinder and feed mixer in its elevator and made extensive repairs. Chick and dairy feeds will be manufactured. A 40-h.p. motor has been installed to supply the power.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Montpelier, Ida.—Geo. Edw. Shepherd, 59, livestock feed store owner and operator, died in a Salt Lake Hospital recently.

Spokane, Wash.—Farmer co-ops in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington last year used \$14,500,000 credit from the Spokane bank for co-operatives.—F. K. H.

Rosalia, Wash.—Frank J. Wilmer, 86, who served as the first president of North Pacific Grain Growers' Ass'n., died at his home following a short illness.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Oregon Grange announced the opening of their new wholesale warehouse at 1101 SE Salmon St., under the supervision of W. J. Wilcox, manager.—F. K. H.

Corvallis, Ore.—An allocation of 6,000 tons of ammonium sulfate fertilizer from the alumina plant at Salem for use in the northwestern states this spring has been approved by United Nations relief.—F. K. H.

Seattle, Wash.—Several flouring mills in Washington and Oregon have been forced to shut down because of a shortage of box cars to move bread-type flour to the Pacific Coast. Blame for the shortage is placed on the O.D.T.—F. K. H.

Madras, Ore.—What is believed to be the highest record price for feed grade wheat was paid Mrs. L. H. Irving, associated with her husband in buying grain in Jefferson County for many years, who purchased a car of this quality grain for \$2.16½ per bushel.—F. K. H.

Ellensburg, Wash.—The Kittitas County Corn Growers Ass'n has been formed among valley produce growers who approved a resolution pledging the organization to seek the same price for '47 crop that was paid last year. Most growers received \$23 a ton in '46.—F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Inc., will hold its annual convention here June 13, with headquarters at the Marcus Whitman Hotel. A splendid program of interest and helpfulness has been arranged. Members are urged by Pete Stallcop, sec'y., to make their hotel reservations early.

Portland, Ore.—Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, plans to spend approximately \$1,000,000 for a feed and cereal mill plant here. R. Douglas Stuart, pres. of the company, stated a 10-year lease has been taken on a 6.4 acre site from the Union Pacific with option to buy. Along with the site the company has acquired the Kerr-Gifford Co.'s grain elevators, among the largest in the Pacific northwest.

Boise, Ida.—Idaho's Public Utilities Commission scheduled two April hearings to consider applications submitted by grain warehouses to increase handling and processing rates, one at Pocatello on Apr. 8 and another at Lewiston Apr. 17. Warehouses on a whole have requested a rate of 3.75c bu. for handling all types of grain and additional charges for storage, cleaning, bulking, sacking and annual reconditioning of grains.

Portland, Ore.—D. W. L. MacGregor, pres. of the Crown Flour Mills and local manager of Balfour, Guthrie & Co., has retired after having been closely identified with the grain trade of this area, and has been succeeded by G. C. Fortune, former manager of Balfour, Guthrie & Co.'s Puget Sound interests. MacGregor's career of some 50 years started in Leith, Scotland. From there he went to London, the Argentine, and California, coming to Portland in 1912.—P. J. P.

## PENNSYLVANIA

New Milford, Pa.—Vandervort Mills, Inc., of Laceyville, Pa., has begun operating the local feed mill purchased from S. E. Rumpe.—G. E. T.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux Falls, S. D.—E. E. Mills, manager of Mills Grain & Supply Co., died Mar. 24.

Armour, S. D.—The Cohrt Grain Co. purchased the Hoekman & Folkerts' elevator at Corsica and will move it to a site here.

Gettysburg, S. D.—The Potter County Co-operative has awarded contract to the Zweber Const. Co. to build a 30,000-bu. elevator here, to be completed by July 1.

Ipswich, S. D.—Stockholders of the Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co., and others interested met Apr. 3 to consider possible construction of a concrete elevator here. H. O. Samp is manager of the company.

## SOUTHEAST

Atlanta, Ga.—The Marbut Milling Co.'s plant was destroyed by fire Mar. 26. The loss was estimated at \$100,000, including feeds valued at \$25,000, by H. C. Marbut, pres.

Charleston, W. Va.—Capitol Feed Co., Inc., has been organized with capital stock of \$100,000; to engage in a general merchandising and supply business. The incorporators include A. M. Straughan, Fannie M. Straughan and Arthur Straughan, all of Charleston.—L. D. B.

Charleston, W. Va.—West Virginia's legislature adjourned without enacting a House bill to raise state license tax on chain stores. The measure would have increased the tax on chains of 10 or less units from \$10 to \$30 per store per year, ranging up to doubling the \$250 per-unit annual fee paid by chains of 75 or more stores.

## TENNESSEE

Humboldt, Tenn.—The Liberty Cash Store, owned and operated by Leonard Spellings and Sam Freeman, has opened a feed and supply store here. Charles Bratcher is manager of the new department.—P. J. J.

Ringgold, Tenn.—The roof of the Ringgold Milling Co.'s Mill was damaged by recent high winds.

Columbia, Tenn.—Windows were broken and iron cladding damaged on W. N. Butler & Co.'s feed mill recently.

Tiptonville, Tenn.—The West Tennessee Soya Mill, Inc., plans to build a large high-efficiency oil extraction plant. Contracts have been placed for machinery and architects are completing plans for construction of the two main buildings. West Tennessee Soya Mill, Inc., has filed application for increase of its capitalization from \$150,000 to \$600,000.—P. J. P.

## TEXAS

Port Lavaca, Tex.—Construction is under way at the Port Lavaca Rice Mills, Inc.'s, new plant, which will have a capacity of 20,000 bbls. of rice, J. W. Hancock, manager, said. The plant will employ about 90 persons.—H. N.

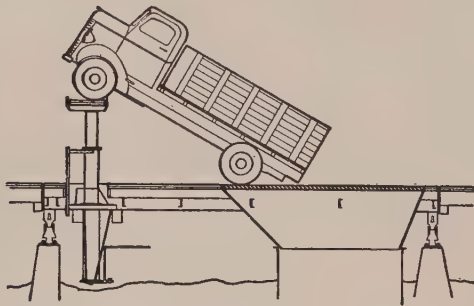
Fort Worth, Tex.—Chas. S. Kenney, formerly of the O.P.A., Washington, has opened a brokerage office in the Bewley Bldg. to handle grains.

Pelly, Tex.—The Baytown Feed & Farm Supply Co. has been organized, and has purchased the Goose Creek store from E. C. Downman. Geo. A. Nelson will manage the store.

Muleshoe, Tex.—A dehydration plant under construction by the Muleshoe Alfalfa Dehydrating Co., is scheduled to be completed in time for processing the first alfalfa crop of the season. Two dehydrating units have been installed and the company has signed for about 1,400 acres of alfalfa in this vicinity.—H. N.

Perryton, Tex.—A certified wheat growers' association will be organized in Ochiltree County in April, according to Hood Wills, county agent. The association will be established to help raise the quality of the wheat grown in Ochiltree County, which is now called the banner producing wheat county in the nation.—H. N.

# Here's A Real Dump

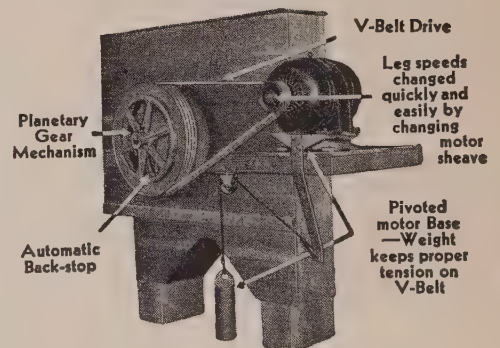


with correct weighing, etc.—but we prefer you to see for yourself. Ask us to send you the location of one near you—to see is to be convinced.

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Ennis, Tex.—Raymond Jones, 42, in the feed business for many years, died unexpectedly of a heart attack at his home Apr. 4.

Amarillo, Tex.—The 1947 convention of the Panhandle Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held at the Herring Hotel in Amarillo on May 12, being concluded with a dinner-dance on Monday night. The convention will last only one day this year, as the assembly room at the hotel was not available for the usual two days. As soon as we have complete plans for the program and entertainment features we will issue another bulletin. In the meantime, for hotel reservations for Sunday or Monday nights, it would be a good idea to inform the hotel as soon as possible.—H. C. Adams, Sec'y.

## WISCONSIN

Modena, Wis.—Wm. Christopherson has purchased the local feed mill and will continue to serve with custom grinding of feeds.

Merrill, Wis.—The Consumers Co-op. Exchange has received CPA approval for construction of a feed mill and warehouse to cost \$60,000.

Barron, Wis.—Barron Farmers Union Co-op. Service will build a feed mill here this year and a super-service oil and gas station. The company also plans to build a warehouse at Rice Lake.

Superior, Wis.—The drier room of Elevator K, Cargill, Inc., was damaged by fire that started in corn which became overheated and ignited the drier room heating system Mar. 22. Damage was estimated at \$1,200.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Harry F. Franke was elected president of the Milwaukee Grain Exchange Apr. 7. Other officers include: 1st vice-pres., Lewis E. McClellan; 2nd vice-pres., Chas. F. Coughlin; sec'y-treas., Jas. G. O'Brien; directors, Henry W. Kusserow, Wm. R. Madden, Elmer F. Paetow, Roy G. Leistikow, the latter to fill the unexpired term of the late H. H. Hicks; Board of Arbitration, Norman L. Witt and Robert J. Zinn; Board of Appeals, John V. Lauer, Edw. LaBudde and Harry M. Stratton.

FALL CITY, NEB.—A big experiment with 32 per cent ammonium nitrate fertilizer is planned by 100 farmers on approximately 16,000 acres of Richardson County land this spring, according to County Agent Tom Aitken. If the results show sufficiently increased yields in relation to the cost there will be a big swing to commercial fertilizers as soon as they can be obtained. Four carloads of ammonium nitrate already has been ordered and a fifth car will be ordered soon.—P.J.P.

## Would Tax Co-operatives in North Carolina

A bill to make North Carolina co-operatives subject to payment of state income and franchise taxes was overwhelmingly approved March 25 by the finance committee of the North Carolina House of Representatives.

After defeating two attempts at a compromise on the tax measure, introduced by Rep. Henry C. Fisher of Buncombe, the committee reported the bill favorably by a wide majority.

As approved, the bill exempts from income and franchise taxes all "pure" co-operatives—those which engage solely in marketing the produce of their farmer members and which return all profits to patrons in the form of dividends.

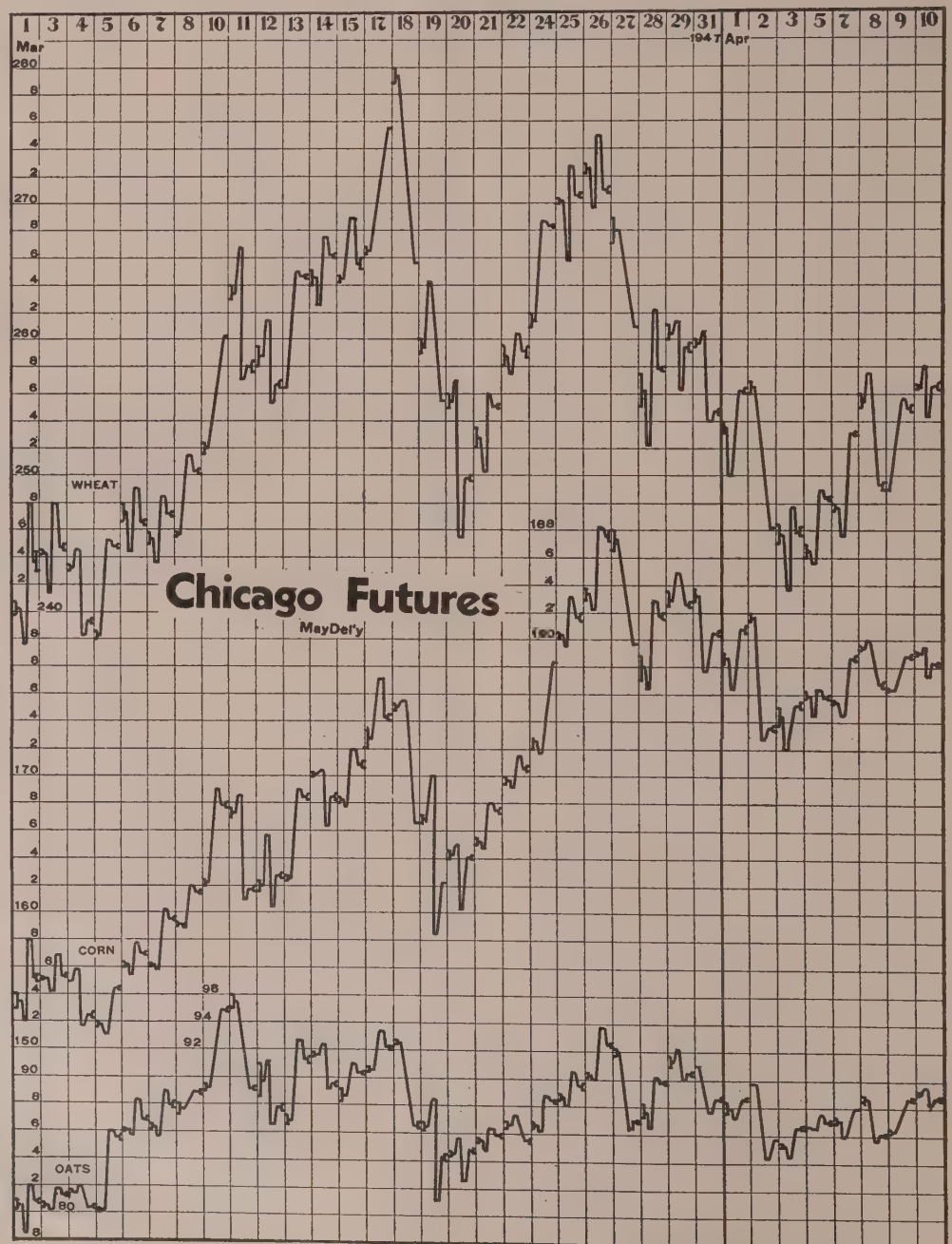
Under the bill, all co-operatives would be required to make annual tax returns to the state revenue department. Those which show in their reports that all profits have been returned to patrons or that no profit has been made in marketing activities would be exempt from taxation. In cases where tax returns show that profits are being held and have not been distributed to members, the co-ops would be subject to income and franchise taxation at ordinary rates.

All co-ops would continue to pay the annual \$10 license tax, but co-operatives shown to be withholding profits would be subject to the state franchise tax of \$1.50 per \$1,000 of corporate capital stock. "Nonpure" co-operatives would not be forced to pay the state chain store tax, but would be made subject to license taxation as are ordinary merchants based on commodities handled.

## Canadian Stored Products Insect Laboratory

Dr. K. W. Neatby, director Science Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, announced establishment of the Stored Products Insect Laboratory at Winnipeg. This new laboratory will investigate methods for control of insects attacking foodstuffs in storage facilities, processing plants, and during transport.

Services of the laboratory will be available to Canadian farmers, country elevator agents, and others with insect problems in farm storage, grain elevators, mills, feed plants, and seed houses. One investigation already completed has resulted in a greatly improved method for prevention of insect infestation in food warehouses.



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## Supply Trade

DENVER, COLO.—Joseph H. Tillotson, 41, contractor who built grain elevators in Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, was killed in an automobile accident in Denver, March 16.—G. M. H.

PORTLAND, ORE.—P. W. Lewis has retired as manager of the Ames-Harris-Neville Co., bag manufacturers, and has been succeeded by A. T. Caswell. Mr. Lewis entered the office of the company in 1901.

FT. WORTH, TEX.—E. L. Kennedy has been elected pres. of the Southwestern Chapter of the National Burlap Dealers Ass'n. He is pres. of the Arrow Bag Co., Oklahoma City. Seventeen firms are members of this chapter.

KANKAKEE, ILL.—Gordon Armstrong & Associates have improved their tassellator by adding a power plant and drive wheel, which are sold separately to growers of hybrid seed corn who already have detasseling equipment.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—J. G. McCarty has been appointed branch manager of the Howe Scale Co. He joined the Pittsburgh branch as service engineer in 1941, and formerly was engineering inspector for the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—O. J. Mickey has rejoined the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co., as milling consultant. Mr. Mickey was with Jones-Hettelsater for more than 15 years prior to 1940, and since then has been associated with Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis.

PERU, ILL.—Albert W. Kirkpatrick, supervisor of construction for the John S. Metcalf Co., Chicago, Ill., died of a heart attack Sunday, Apr. 6, at 2 o'clock while eating in a coffee shop at Owosso, Mich., where he had been for two months superintending the erection of a 200,000-bu. grain elevator for the Harris Milling Co.

SPOKANE, WASH.—The B. & B. Manufacturing plant has been purchased by Modern Storage Bins, Inc., for a reported consideration of \$60,000. The plant is engaged in the manufacture of patented grain storage bins that are being installed thruout the grain growing areas of the northwest thruout eastern Montana and Dakota.—F. K. H.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Orders received by the General Electric Co. during the first three months of 1947 amounted to \$272,539,000. This compares with \$285,318,000 of orders received in the last three months of 1946. Orders received in the first quarter of last year totaled \$111,775,000, but that amount is not comparable with the figure for the three months ended March 31 this year because no shipments were made for nine of the first thirteen weeks in 1946 due to the strike.

CHICAGO, ILL.—L. A. Keeler, vice president and comptroller of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., states that the proceeds from the sale of \$20,000,000 debentures were to be used to the extent of \$7,000,000 to retire bank loans presently outstanding; to the extent of approximately \$6,000,000 to complete extensions to the company's plants and to purchase certain government owned facilities which the company now occupies and operates; and the balance is to be used for general corporate purposes.

BONNER SPRINGS, KAN.—H. C. Davis, who had operated the Davis Mill Machinery Co. here since 1918, died at home March 24. He had been ill for almost three years. He leaves two sons, Jack Davis and Barney Davis, business associates of their father. Mr. Davis came to Bonner Springs in 1918 to sell used mill machinery. He had been engaged in the business since he was 17. In 1910, he established the J. P. Colbert Machinery Co. at St. Joseph, Mo., which is still in operation, selling farm machinery and gas engines.

NEWARK, N. J.—W. R. Cassell has been appointed vice pres. in charge of sales of the White Laboratories, Inc.

CHICAGO, ILL.—E. L. Berry, vice pres. of the Link-Belt Co., in charge of production, died of a heart attack Apr. 3 at the age of 52.

GEORGETOWN, MINN.—Horace Perkins of the Farmers Elevator Co. has been awarded letters patent on a grain distributor for elevators. Raising the spout shuts off the grain flow.

JACKSON, MICH.—The relatively new division of McLaughlin, Ward & Co., operating under the name of Wardcraft Equipment Division, has just been appointed distributor for Sutton, Steele & Steele Equipment for the state of Michigan, better to serve the elevator trade throughout the state as far as processing equipment is concerned. Wardcraft Equipment has also been appointed distributor for the S. Howes Co., Silver Creek, N. Y.

CROWLEY, LA.—J. W. Wilson, an attorney of Atlanta, Ga., was here early in April to confer with the Acadia Parish Ass'n of Commerce and to present to a group of millers and growers of the rice industry a plan for a marketable product made cheaply from waste rice hulls. He said he had a ready solution whereby mills could profitably dispose of surplus hulls now on hand or any that might accumulate.—P.J.P.

COLUMBUS, O.—A bill to require co-operatives to pay state franchise taxes has been introduced in the general assembly. It would require the co-ops to pay original incorporation fees at the same rate as other corporations. It also would specify that membership certificates and other instruments in evidence of ownership or interest would be taxed at the same rate as shares of stock. Under the present state laws, co-ops pay only \$10 a year in lieu of all state franchise, license, or corporation taxes.—P.J.P.



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**SINCE 1881**

# Field Seeds

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Robert E. Mann, at one time with P. Mann & Co., died recently aged 82.

BERESFORD, S.D.—O. S. Westburg will open a seed and feed store in a building just purchased.

OAKLAND, IA.—The Eastpott Hybrid Seed Co-op. is considering construction of a plant to handle its seed corn.

HURON, S.D.—Paul's Nursery & Seed Store will be opened by Paul Wilkinson in a building he has leased, with Chas. Raymond as assistant manager.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Northrup, King & Co. has obtained a building permit to construct an addition to its seed warehouse at a cost of \$85,000.—P.J.P.

CRESTON, IA.—The Creston Seed Co. has leased a 19-acre tract from the C., B. & Q. R. Co. on which to erect a warehouse costing \$25,000, of steel and concrete, 100x102 ft.

MOSCOW, IDA.—Eugene W. Whitman of Idaho Falls has been appointed as extension agronomist and pure seed commissioner with the University of Idaho agricultural extension division.—F.K.H.

REED CITY, MICH.—Clarence Churchill and Ellis Bazzett have completed remodeling the brick warehouse they operate as the Kent Elevator Co. to handle alfalfa and clover seed, wholesale and retail.

SIOUX CITY, IA.—The Government has seized 41 bags of sweet clover seed here on the ground the labels failed to state correctly the percentage of hard seed and noxious weed seeds, and germination.

POLAND, O.—The Poland Seed Co. has opened its new and complete store with everything for the garden. The display space is 35x60 ft. Pres. and store manager is R. G. Slingluff, for many years in the seed business at Youngstown and Canton.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—Seed growers in northeastern Kansas attended a school here Mar. 27 sponsored by the Kansas State College extension service and the Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n. The speakers were L. E. Willoughby, Kansas State College agronomist, and L. L. Compton, extension agronomist, who spoke about the requirements for the production of certified seed.—P.J.P.

VINCENNES, IND.—Knox county hybrid corn is on its way to Roumania to rehabilitate the agricultural industry in that Balkan state, Charles H. Schenk, of the Schenk Hybrid Farms near Vincennes, has announced. He said a carload of hybrid corn was shipped from the farms on Mar. 17 and should reach the destination by planting time. The corn, he said, is not a gift but was purchased by the Roumanian government.—W.B.C.

FREDERICK, OKLA.—The Cassidy Grain Co. is defendant in a suit brought by the Office of Temporary Controls to recover damages of \$10,732.05 for alleged over-charges on alfalfa seed shipments. Specifically, the government charged the grain company shipped 40,050 lbs of seed to the Johnson Seed Co., Enid, and overcharged \$2,202.75. Another shipment to the same firm was alleged to be overcharged \$1,374 on 47,400 lbs of seed. Treble damages were asked.

SALEM, ORE.—Acreage of certified seed set a new record in Oregon in 1946, according to J. R. McCambridge, seed certification specialist of the OSC extension service. Approximately 90,000 acres of seed crops were approved by the seed certification department, about 2,000 acres more than the preceding peak. Willamette vetch, both seed grade and cover crop grade, accounted for more than half the total state acreage of all certified seed. The 57,287 acres certified this year exceeds the '45 total by more than 12,000 acres.—F.K.H.

ABILENE, TEX.—The seed department has been opened in the enlarged and modernized building of Thornton's Department Store, un-

## Infringement of Pfister Trademark Enjoined

Justice Frank L. Kloebe of the U. S. District Court at Toledo, O., has granted a permanent injunction to the Arthur Walter Seed Co. of Grand Ridge, Ill., enjoining its former Northwestern Ohio district representative and dealers from using the word "Pfister" as a trademark in future hybrid corn dealings.

Those enjoined include Garrett Fitzwater, Bowling Green, O., former district representative of the Arthur Walter Seed Co. and its former dealers, Harold M. Duniace, Esco E. Wiseman, Robert Warns, Edwin Franz and B. C. Kries.

A temporary injunction was issued last October by Judge Kloebe after a preliminary hearing.

The defendants are restrained from inducing or assisting any persons now holding contracts as dealers with the plaintiffs to terminate their respective contracts.

Judge Kloebe also ordered the defendants to deliver or destroy all labels, signs, receptacles or other materials bearing the trademark of the plaintiffs.

At the trial early in February it was agreed that if the court decreed in favor of the seed company the question of damages flowing from any unlawful interference with the plaintiff's property rights and in contracts with their dealers would be withheld or disposed of at some future time.

The seed company has sought damages of more than \$350,000.

Black & Abbott Farms of Walnut, Illinois, large producers of Genuine Pfister Hybrids, are associated with Arthur Walter Seed Company and twenty-four other large producers of Pfister Hybrids throughout the corn belt in Pfister Associated Growers, Inc. A few years ago Pfister Associated Growers, Inc., purchased the Pfister Trade mark, Pfister inbreds, and Foundation seed from Lester Pfister for a large sum of money.

der the management of Luther Hollinghead, stocking Martin milo, Hegari, Arizona maize, Plainsman maize, dwarf milo maize, Texas early hegari, Bonita, BH kafir, feterita, red top cane, common and sweet sudan, and Funks' hybrid seed corn, 8, 12, and 134 certified.—H.N.

SPOKANE, WASH.—Twenty five years ago from 35 per cent to as high as 60 per cent of the wheat grown in some section of Washington was docked in the markets on account of being smutty, Dr. Stanley P. Swenson advised in his address on development process on new and better varieties of wheat, grasses and legumes conducted by the experiment station of Washington State college. Outstanding in the breeding program has been the development of new varieties of wheat resistant to smut, a black fungus very much of which necessitates an expensive process of cleaning before the wheat can be milled. High yielding wheat plants have been constantly developed, together with shatter-resistant and lodging-resistant ones.—F.K.H.

## Ammunition Igloos for Seed Storage

The Macon County Seed Co., of Decatur, Ill., has purchased 44 ammunition storage caves out of 68 on 400 acres of land, together with 231 acres.

Each igloo is 60-28 ft., walls are one to one and one-half ft. thick with an iron door at one end. The capacity of the caves purchased by Wm. Beatty, owner of the seed company, is 500,000 bus. of sacked seeds. He considers them ideal for storing hybrid seed corn. He finds that the temperature within never varies, regardless of the temperature outside, registering 40 degrees when it was zero outside.

The caves were part of the Sangamon Ordnance Plant.

## A Promising Weed

During the drought years of the early 30s, a tall, bushy plant, not unlike asparagus, became conspicuous in the Great Plains states. It seemed to thrive on dry, hot weather. Like the Russian thistle, it became a hero because it provided something for livestock to eat and thus keep alive. This weed is known as kochia. It is commonly called firebush, or Mexican tumbleweed. The S. D. Experiment Station has worked with this plant in recent years and reports that it produces a very acceptable hay of high protein content when cultivated. Thus the despised becomes the praised. If and when dry years return it will indeed become a cultivated crop of tremendous value.—C. & N. W. Ry. "Ag" Letter.

## For Research on Perennial Wheat

Development of perennial wheat for use in Kansas was first advocated by Paul Uhlmann of the Uhlmann Grain Co., Kansas City. Research proved that the perennial plant was not satisfactory for grain production, but that it was resistant to drought, disease and low temperature. Mr. Uhlmann believes that the use of perennial wheat as parent stock to breed these qualities into winter wheat may stabilize wheat production and avoid the great "lows" occurring in drought years.

Use of perennial wheat in breeding resistance into varieties of winter wheat grown in Kansas will be financed at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station by a \$2,400 fund set up by the Uhlmann Grain Co., Rodney Milling Co., Midland Flour Milling Co. and Flour Mills of America, Inc., all of Kansas City, Mo.

DISTILLERS are closing some of their plants on account of the high cost of corn. The largest distillery of the Schenley Co., at Lawrenceburg, Ind., has been closed. Another factor is the high cost of barrels.

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Brookings, So. Dak. Des Moines, Ia

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Buyers and sellers of

Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

## Testing Weed Control

To determine the practicability of applying weed control chemicals to growing grains, with smaller volumes of water than heretofore have been required, the agricultural department of F. H. Peavey & Co., of Minneapolis is conducting a series of tests. The company was the first grain company in this area to demonstrate the effectiveness of chemical control of weeds.

The tests begun in February and continuing into March, are being conducted in California by F. H. Peavey & Co. representatives. The experiments are being made in California so that results of new methods to applying weed control chemicals, to grains now growing in that state, may be made known to Minnesota and Dakota farmers in time for use in spraying their 197 crops.

The experiments are being conducted by the Peavey Company in co-operation with the University of California and the California department of agriculture.

## New Canadian Wheat

On March 19 a new and valuable variety of wheat was licensed in Canada. The new wheat has been named "Saunders", in honour and recognition of the great work of the late Dr. William Saunders and his son, the late Dr. (Sir) Charles E. Saunders, who gave Canada its first truly great wheat—Marquis.

Perhaps the outstanding characteristic of the new variety is its earliness; and consequently its ability to escape early frosts. It is almost as early as Garnet and will likely replace both Garnet and Red Bobs in most areas where these varieties are now in use. A wheat possessing the characteristic of Saunders has been long awaited especially in many northern districts where frost is a serious hazard, and where Garnet has accordingly been produced in quantity despite its undesirable milling qualities.

Dr. L. H. Newnan, the Dominion Cerealists, states that Saunders wheat is the result of a truly co-operative effort by the plant breeders, the plant pathologists at Winnipeg, by the cereal chemists of the various co-operating institutions at Edmonton and Saskatoon, the Board of Grain Commissioners, the Experimental Farm, by selected millers in Canada, the United States and Great Britain, and many others. This variety has been produced in the remarkably short time of less than nine years from its inception.

The Saunders variety originated from a cross made under the direction of J. G. Carl Fraser, of the Cereal Division, Ottawa, between Thatcher and the Brandon selection 44.7. The cross was made in 1938 and has been under test for five years in the Early Wheat Test and for four years in the regular Co-operative Test of Wheat varieties.

It has also been extensively tested over a wide range of conditions and has shown to particular advantage in Northern Alberta in the Foothills areas. It shows some advantage in Northern Saskatchewan but is not recommended for Manitoba.

In the tests at Alberta Stations on a five year average, Saunders out-yielded Marquis and Red Bobs. In the four year average, the new variety outyielded Marquis, Red Bobs, and Redman. In comparison with Thatcher there is no significant difference in yield or in loose smut resistance. Saunders, however, is appreciably earlier in maturity, being almost as early as Garnet and is more resistant to bunt than Thatcher. In kernel character Saunders is much superior to Thatcher, resembling Marquis more closely.

Quality tests conducted by collaborating laboratories indicate that Saunders has been found satisfactory.

Some two hundred bushels are now available and will be increased at three of the Dominion Experimental Stations in Western Canada and will be made available to selected growers in 1948. Seed in commercial quantities should, therefore, be available within the next two to three years.

## Changing Wheat Varieties in Pacific Northwest

WILLARD N. CRAWFORD, field sec'y Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n

A survey of Pacific Northwest wheat varieties just completed indicates in the neighborhood of 60 varieties in commercial production. However, of these 60, eight varieties account for more than 90 per cent of the total acreage.

Listed in descending order of acreage produced in 1946, these eight leading varieties are: Turkey (including Rio), 28; Fortyfold (including Golden), 15; Rex, 13.5; Federation, 9.5; Hymar, 9; Alicel (including Elgin), 7; Baart, 5; Orfed, 4.

These figures indicate a rather noteworthy shift in varieties during recent years. Since 1942, the year of the last previous survey, Rex has dropped from first to third place, in point of acreage, due almost entirely to the rapid expansion in the acreages of Fortyfold and Orfed in the Palouse and Alicel and Elgin in Oregon and the Walla Walla area of Washington. Of the total Rex acreage, more than 20 per cent is in Morrow County alone.

## Violations of Federal Seed Act

Of 586 violations involved in complaints reported to the Federal Government by state officials for investigation and prosecution under the act during the 12 months ended last June 30, 28 per cent concerned the germination of field and vegetable seeds; 18 per cent concerned noxious weed seeds; 18 per cent, purity; 6 per cent, failure to label; and 4 per cent, "fake" advertising.

Since 1940, when the seed act became effective, farmers have been able to get higher quality seed and consequently to grow better crops. The act requires that the field and vegetable seeds shipped in interstate commerce be correctly labeled as to kind and variety, purity, germination, and vegetable seeds that do not meet specified quality standards, and of screenings and lots of seeds containing noxious seeds. Correct labeling is required by the laws of each state of seeds sold in that state. The Federal Seed Act supplements these laws by requiring complete labeling of seeds moving in interstate commerce.

IMPORTED SEED also came in for its share of attention under the Federal Seed Act. Of the approximately 70.5 million pounds of seeds offered for importation during the year ended last June 30, 60.3 million pounds were

released as offered and 7 million pounds were released after they had been put into admissible condition by staining or recleaning.

## Preparing for A.S.T.A. Convention

Meeting in the offices of the American Seed Trade Ass'n Mar. 18 the local seedsmen named Lloyd Brown honorary chairman of the convention to be held June 21 to 25 in the Palmer House, Chicago. Acting chairmen are Walter Juengling and Alan Vaughan.

Gager Vaughan will be chairman of the entertainment committee, while John Vaughan will have charge of the ladies' entertainment.

Program is being arranged by Roger O'Donnell, executive sec'y.

A cocktail party will be given late Monday afternoon, with the banquet Tuesday evening.

The various committees will get together again April 18 to report progress on details.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Vancouver has 11 grain storages. Including one at North Vancouver there are 12 with an aggregate capacity of 19,518,500 bus. The total terminal and mill storage capacity in British Columbia, according to the Grain Commissioners, is 23,094,610 bus. The largest is that of the Pacific Elevators, Ltd., 5,243,000, and next in capacity is the house of Alberta Wheat Pool, No. 1.

## Seed Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of seed at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1946, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Chicago	.....	117,000	6,000	2,000
Duluth-Supr.	35,495	174,630	68,990	210,110
Ft. William	33,886	45,393	256,302	256,429
Minneapolis	311,100	637,500	190,400	225,000
Philadelphia	.....	53,381	.....	.....
Portland	13,811	4,161	.....	.....
Superior	71	98,527	41,738	92,375
SORGHUMS				
Fort Worth	596,200	52,800	253,000	128,700
Hutchinson	146,000	10,000	144,000	222,000
Kansas City	306,250	248,500	315,000	341,250
New Orleans	.....	1,100	.....	.....
Omaha	3,200	4,800	1,600	4,800
Wichita	7,000	22,750	8,750	115,500
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	181,000	1,026,000	254,000	557,000
Milwaukee, lb.	173,325	88,675	146,369	604,757
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	110,000	1,070,000	100,000	533,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	66,515	40,770	477,655	486,130
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	3,300	11,000	.....	14,300

# Douglas



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We believe your business needs our "TETRAFUME" grain fumigant. We know you can use it to advantage. That's a broad statement! but the fact remains—most, if not all, up-to-date grain handlers find it necessary to fumigate stored grain from time to time; if they aren't troubled with weevil infestations, it's musty and ground odors, dull and off-color grain, heating conditions, or high moisture content. The only known fumigant that can successfully handle all of these problems is DOUGLAS TETRAFUME.

DOUGLAS CHEMICAL & SUPPLY COMPANY—first to produce a fumigant that would do more than just kill bugs—offers immediate and direct service from the main office and factory, Kansas City, Missouri, and from branch warehouses located at Indianapolis, Indiana, Portland, Oregon, Spokane, Washington, and Minneapolis, Minnesota.

We will gladly explain how our products can be applied to your particular needs. Expert field representatives are prepared to meet you on your premises, wherever you are.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA. PORTLAND, OREGON.

## Grain Carriers

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Midwest Shippers Advisory Board will meet Apr. 24 and 25 at the Sherman Hotel.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The first lake shipment of the season was made Apr. 4 in a boat taking 449,000 bus. of yellow corn to Erie, Pa.

TO BUILD 10,000 box cars per month the steel mills have agreed to furnish 210,063 tons of steel monthly, an increase from the earlier planned 7,000 cars per month.

RAILWAY equipment badly needed at home is going abroad. Argentina has placed orders with American firms for 90 diesel-electric locomotives valued at \$20,000,000.

SPOKANE, WASH.—The Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n has been compiling data by questionnaire on the amount of grain remaining to be shipped, as an argument for more cars.

SAULTE STE. MARIE, ONT.—A channel into Whitefish Bay, Lake Superior, was opened Apr. 10 by the icebreaker Mackinaw and car ferry Ste. Marie. Thirty steamers will follow.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Grain movement in the second quarter of 1947 will increase 17.1 per cent over the loadings during the like quarter of 1946, according to figures compiled by the 13 shippers advisory boards.

SIOUX FALLS, S.D.—The Northwest Shippers Advisory Board will meet Apr. 24 at the Cataract Hotel. Noon speaker will be Howard Gramlich, general agricultural agent of the Chicago & North Western Ry., Chicago, who will speak on "Agriculture and Industry Are Inseparable."

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ending Mar. 29 totaled 51,256 cars, a decrease of 2,461 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 8,625 cars above the corresponding week in 1946. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of March 29 totaled 35,439 cars, a decrease of 1,072 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 7,511 cars above the corresponding week in 1946, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

TOLEDO, O.—The Office of Defense Transportation has allotted Toledo flour and feed producers one-fifth of the westbound empty railroad freight cars moving thru here A. E. Schultz, secretary of the Toledo Board of Trade, announced. The measure was taken at the request of Toledo grain men whose operations have been greatly restricted by the car shortage. While the 20 per cent diversion directive will not solve the car shortage problem here it will relieve some of the congestion of finished grain products.

WILLIAM T. FARICY, vice-president and general counsel of the Chicago & North Western Railway, was elected president of the Ass'n of America Railroads by the directors of that organization, taking office on Apr. 1. Mr. Faricy, whose experience includes acting as arbitrator of differences among major railroad companies and as chief counsel for all the railroads in the national wage and rules case or 1946, is 54 years old. He is a native of St. Paul, Minn., where he received his education at the College of S. Thomas, and at the St. Paul College of Law, where he was graduated first in his class.

PIERRE, S.D.—Assurance of additional box cars to move South Dakota grain has been given by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but the number of cars available is not sufficient to give the needed relief, the state public utilities commission reported. The commission said that 1,151,000 bus. of grain, approximately half of which is corn, is stored in elevators at 39 stations along the Milwaukee railroad between Canton and Scenic. It also is estimated that at least 13,000,000 bus. of wheat and corn are stored on farms in the territory adjacent to the stations. Hundreds of trucks loaded with grain are traveling from elevator to elevator trying to dispose of the loads, the commission reported.—P.J.P.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—The Board of Grain Commissioners has authorized increases in lake freight rates on grain from the head of the lakes. To Georgian Bay ports, Goderich, Sarnia and Walkerville, the rate will be 4c, or an increase of  $\frac{1}{2}$ c per bushel. The rate to Port Colborne has been upped 1c, to 5c per bushel, while the rate to Toronto has been increased  $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The Prescott and Kingston rate is now quoted at 6c, an advance of 1c, while the rate to Montreal and other St. Lawrence River ports has been advanced 2c to 10c per bushel.

## Car Shortage Not the Worst On Record

E. W. Coughlin, assistant to the chairman of the Car Service Division of the Ass'n of American Railroads, addressing the executive and railroad contact committees of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board Mar. 28, said:

"The statement has been made in some quarters that the present car shortage is the most serious ever experienced. Apparently we have short memories. The highest level of 1946 loadings were in the week ended Oct. 25. At that time daily box car shortages of 21,714 were being reported by all U. S. roads, of which 43.7 per cent was on Eastern and Southern roads, and 56.3 per cent on Western roads. In the week ended Oct. 31, 1922, admittedly the peak car shortage year of all time, and the year of greatest stress on rail transportation following World War I, average daily box car shortages were 91,039, of which 34.4 per cent was on Eastern and Southern lines and 65.6 per cent on Western lines. For the last week of record, March 15, 1947, only 45 per cent of the reported box car shortage is in the West; 55 per cent in the East and South.

"It must be remembered that in 1922 car service rules were almost the sole reliance of Western roads for return of their cars. Machinery for distribution of cars between sections and roads under movement orders from the car service division, augmented when necessary by ICC directives, had not been perfected, although some relocation orders had been issued by the then Commission on Car Service, A.R.A.

"This, it seems to me, is a rather complete answer to those who advocate getting away from Car Service Division ordering of cars from one section or railroad to another and rather complete reliance on car service rule observance to get cars where they are needed.

"There seems to be an impression that car service rules were abrogated during World War II. This is not true. Car service rules performance simply deteriorated under the excessive need for cars in every section of the country, to the extent that it became necessary to supplement the rules with arbitrary Car Service Division movement orders.

"Since it would appear distribution of cars by A.A.R. orders, bulwarked as may be necessary by ICC directives, is a necessary adjunct to Car Service Rule performance in periods such as the present, the remaining question is as to whether those orders are on an equitable and informed basis.

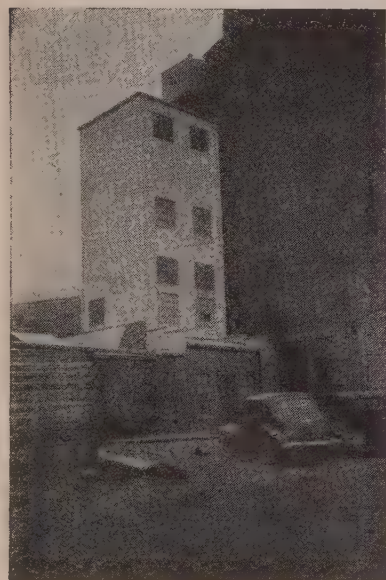
"The Car Service Division believe they are. In any job as big as the distribution of cars between railroads, with the necessary lags in data as to car location, orders, loading, shortage, etc., there are bound to be some temporary inequities. Considering the day to day fluctuations in loadings, movement and supply, it will be appreciated no exact formula may be laid down for day to day car movement orders. It is a job for experienced and informed judgment, exercised by a personnel constantly in touch with the situation in every section of the country, and weighing the ever changing conditions, including the vicissitudes of weather, the impact of strikes, variations in production, governmental priorities, distressed operating situations, and many others.

"We believe that as a whole, and within the limits of practicability, freight car distribution between sections and railroads is being handled equitably, fairly, efficiently and without favoritism or prejudice.

"We believe no new law would produce more cars or a better distribution of the available cars."

STEAMBOAT ROCK, IA.—Probably the best read advertisement of a country elevator operator is that of George Potgeter in the local paper under the heading "George Sez." His readers in December sent him 500 letters of fan mail.

## Rock Island Elevator, Chicago



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## Canadian Lake Navigation to Open Apr. 20

The latest opening of navigation since 1943 is expected at Fort William, Ont.

A brief rush of grain out of the elevators is looked for on the expected opening Apr. 20.

It is estimated that 65,000,000 bus. of wheat remains on farms in Western Canada, to be shipped before the new crop comes on.

## More Box Cars for Private Shippers of Relief Grain

Under an interpretation of Service Order 648 of the Interstate Commerce Commission the Government has granted private shippers of allocated commodities for the foreign relief program the same boxcar priority authority which previously has been reserved for government shipments.

Carriers are now required under certification of shippers of grain and flour for private account to foreign nations having allocations under the relief export program to grant these shippers the same class of priority available to PMA supplies.

## Box Car Report Not Optimistic

W. H. Marriott, Sioux City Grain Exchange, and a director of the Western Grain and Feed Association, represented this association at the recent hearing in Washington before the ICC, does not give us a very optimistic report.

About the only definite promise that they received were at least 1,200 box cars would be turned over to the western lines daily up to June 30th. They asked for 1,500 box cars daily, or a total of 10,500 weekly.

They did get a promise that additional steel would be allocated for the building of new box cars, however, this does not help the immediate situation, which is critical right at the present time.—Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

## Railroad Expenditures for Equipment

Capital expenditures for equipment and other improvements to railway property made by Class I railroads in 1946 totaled \$561,957,000, the Ass'n of American Railroads announced Apr. 4. With the exception of 1945, when such expenditures totaled \$562,980,000 capital expenditures in 1946 were greater than in any year since 1930.

Total expenditures authorized for 1946 were considerably in excess of this figure, but inability to secure adequate supplies of materials somewhat limited the actual expenditures made. For example, the total amount of capital expenditures authorized for locomotives, freight cars, passenger cars and other equipment, including carry-over from 1945, was \$770,911,000. Of that amount \$319,017,000 actually was expended in 1946, compared with \$314,779,000 in 1945. Carry-over of unexpended authorizations for equipment remaining on January 1, 1947, totaled \$451,894,000, the greatest amount of carry-over for any corresponding period in the past twenty-three years, or since the compilation of these records began in 1923. Of this amount, \$166,746,000 was for freight cars and \$168,948,000 was for passenger-train cars. Both figures are new high records. For locomotives, the carry-over was \$106,536,000.

For freight-train cars, capital expenditures actually made in 1946 amounted to \$159,282,000 compared with \$138,114,000 in 1945.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.—Senators from agricultural areas, Mar. 13 virtually legislated out of existence a bill which would tax the earnings of co-operative associations. The vote was close, 16 to 13 in favor of recommitting the measure.—P.J.P.

## The Real Cause of High Grain Prices

Unpredictable government actions, rather than any speculation, are responsible for fluctuating grain futures, referred to in request to exchanges that margin requirements in grain be approximately tripled, said Walter Scott, pres. of the National Ass'n of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc.

The situation in grain futures, referred to in the telegrams of the Commodity Exchange Authority to the grain exchanges, is one of the government's own making. It has been brought about by the actions of the government itself and the uncertainties that have resulted from these actions rather than from speculation talking loud in the wheat market, as recently charged by the Sec'y of Agriculture, said Mr. Scott.

Statements that speculation is responsible for the present situation in grain, which has brought about the highest prices in three decades, are completely contrary to the facts. The high prices that are ruling today are directly due to Government policies and activities that have brought about conditions that the entire grain trade views with concern and alarm.

If on the basis of the record as it now stands, the Government intends constantly to revise upward its export goals to the hilt of possible supply, the possibilities of further market reflection are apparent—regardless of margin rules.

Prediction of price trends are futile unless given factors respecting governmental intentions are known. In the light of recent developments, it is apparent that the entire matter of attempting to forecast future grain prices becomes a guessing game as to possible Government moves. These moves, the grain trades have ample warrant to believe, have been closely integrated with what were, in effect, price support activities—due to fears of surpluses and threatened price support problems under the Steagall amendment.

The grain exchanges, in common with agriculture and the agricultural trades, have both a desire and a determination to play their full role in extending relief to war-torn peoples.

The Government originally planned to ship about 267 millions of bushels of wheat abroad for relief purposes. Last November the Government announced completion of those purposes and revoked certain restrictions that had been placed on the usage of some grains. The trade was not prepared for that statement, and there were declines in the market of about 10 cents a bushel. In December, the Department of Agriculture, in a most optimistic report, estimated a winter wheat crop of 946.5 million bushels.

Then the Commodity Credit Corporation an-

nounced that it would support wheat on the basis of \$1.88 per bushel for shipment in May—a higher price than May wheat futures were bringing in the market. The trade could not figure why the Government should resort to this policy in view of the previous statement by Secretary Anderson that the export program for the season had been concluded. Many believed that it might be a support program rather than one designed for relief purposes.

Should the Government's estimate that a total crop, including spring wheat, of 1170 million bushels be harvested next summer be correct, it would establish a new record of four successive billion-bushel wheat crops. However, bumper crops are just as unusual as failure crops, and if we revert to normal crops of 740 million bushels, it is obvious that we may have to import wheat from Canada. It is also obvious that, with the estimated requirements for export and next year's carryover, the chief reason for higher prices is that we are probably shipping larger amounts than are safe for our economy.

When government expanded its export program unjudiciously, the futures market stepped into the breach and saved the situation. It probably is the outstanding instance in history of a vital economic function performed by the futures market. The public supplied the hedges against which the grain trades and the millers were able to book forward contracts with the Government. Cash grains were not available due to a farm-withholding movement and a physical shortage of box cars.

At the present time the Government has decided not to ship any more wheat during May and June, but to confine its activities to flour purchases. In view of the Government's increased purchases of flour, merchandisers and elevator concerns, in order to carry on this business, had to protect themselves with purchases of wheat futures and, at the same time, public traders, who believed the prices to be too high, were predominantly on the short side of the market. Records of large commission firms show that for the first time in twenty years, public participation has been on the short side and not on the long speculative side.

All these factors—the announcement in November of the completion of relief purchases; the backing away of prices; the re-entry of the Commodity Credit Corporation into the market at above-market prices; the announcement of greatly expanded governmental export programs; Governmental activities in absorbing all offers of grain as soon as they become available in competition with the trade—brought about widespread competition for meager supplies. All these conditions—in the face of light movement of grain from the country because of voluntary withholding action on farms and restricted shipping facilities, due to the box car shortage—are the real causes of the highest grain prices of 27 years.

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# Feedstuffs

CHICAGO, ILL.—The American Dry Milk Institute will hold its 22nd annual meeting Apr. 22, 23, at the Edgewater Beach Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The International Food Emergency Council has allocated 165,000,000 gals of Cuban blackstrap molasses among nine countries. The largest share, 73,100,000 gals, going to the United States. The United Kingdom is next with 72,400,000 gals.

THE Government will have available for sale in April several cargoes of blackstrap molasses at the Gulf.

DRY MILK purchased by the Government during March amounted to 25,000,000 pounds, at 9 cents for roller and 10 cents for spray process powdered milk. The U.N.R.R.A. gets 10,000,000 pounds.

PEANUT MEAL production during February amounted to 16,134 tons, the heaviest February production since 1941. Stocks at mills are correspondingly large, at 16,208 tons.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—A joint convention will be held here at the San Carlos Hotel June 16-17 by the Cottonseed and Peanut Crushers Ass'n of Georgia and the Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Ass'n.

WOOSTER, O.—To support a 5-year research project on poultry breeding Ohio State University has been given \$25,000 by Swift & Co.

DES MOINES, IA.—To co-operate with Iowa State College in research on swine nutrition the Feed Institute of Iowa has named a committee consisting of Carrol Swanson of De Moines, Burdette Lundberg of Harlan and Wm. Foster of Des Moines.

DES MOINES, IA.—The Feed Institute of Iowa recently elected three new directors: Raymond Fleck of the Fleck Grain & Feed Co., Kilduff; George Morris, sales manager of the feed department of Pillsbury Mills, Inc., Clinton; and Burdette Lundberg, manager of the Harlan Rendering Co., Harlan. Fleck was also elected vice president of the institute.

EGG PRICE SUPPORT operations will be conducted in the Midwest for May deliveries on the basis of an average price to producers of 35 cents a dozen. This change, representing a 2-cent advance in Midwest support levels as compared with the February-through-April average price of 33 cents, was announced Apr. 2 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. No change will be made in the previously announced April price. The June prices will be announced early in May.

## Florida Feed Dealers Meet

Members of the Florida Feed Dealers Ass'n held their annual meeting at the Robert Clay Hotel in Miami, Apr. 3, and elected new officers for the ensuing year.

R. D. Jackson, of Tampa, was named pres. Mr. Jackson, pres. of the Tampa Chamber of Commerce, is vice-pres. of the Jackson Grain Co. in that city.

Other new officers are: Wilton Adams, vice-pres.; J. C. McCrea, Miami, sec'y, and John Gray, Ocala, treas.

The following were elected to the board of directors: L. W. Howard, Jacksonville; H. B. Fultz, Miami; R. B. Webster, Jacksonville; F. J. Davis, Tampa; J. P. Irwin, DeLand; Mark Monroe, Quincy; R. K. Alexander, Tampa; F. J. Wood, Fort Lauderdale; A. R. Spaulding, St. Petersburg, and the four officers.—L. D. B.

## Manufactured Feeds Made the Winners

It was recently discovered that the five "slickest chicks" in the United States were fed manufactured feeds.

The hens were the regional winners in the nationwide "slick chick" contested conducted by the Poultry and Egg National Board in co-operation with Universal International Studios, producers of the new movie, "The Egg and I."

A survey revealed that the five beautiful hens, of five different breeds, from five different parts of the country, were fed five different brands of manufactured feed.

"When we found that all 14 of the winners in last year's eggs laying tests thruout the country were raised on manufactured feed, it didn't surprise us, but this new testimony that the feeds produce glamorous birds as well has really bowled us over," commented Walter C. Berger, Chicago, president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. "We knew the product was good, but we didn't know it was *that* good!"

First prize in the Slick Chick contest went to "Marie Antoinette," a Barred Plymouth Rock owned by 11-year-old Roger Jensen, of Sheridan, Wyo. The four other regional winners were a White Rock entered by Vincent Bushkovich, Owatonna, Minn.; a Rhode Island Red entered by Mrs. W. Musgrave, Billerica, Mass.; a New Hampshire entered by Dolores Weigle, Sterling, Ill.; and a White Leghorn entered by Betty Frances O'Brien, Cedar Bluffs, Miss.

## Feed Inspection

Dr. P. B. Curtis, associate chemist of Purdue University speaking over the radio recently covered inspection of commercial feeds. He said:

By means of thoro inspection and analysis the purchaser has more assurance that he is getting full value for his money or at least what is described on the label. The purchaser should by all means take sufficient time to read the tag and know what is being offered to him. The feed industry is a large one and hundreds of brands are manufactured and sold for the feeding of all types of livestock. As a result the purchaser in any community has an opportunity to choose between brands and is not compelled to take the first brand which may be offered to him.

One of the principal duties of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials which is composed of feed control officials from the various states, the Federal Government and Dominion of Canada, is to name and define such feed ingredients and, if necessary, to include in the definitions certain standards of quality. The 1947 annual official publication of the association includes the names of more than 200 different feed ingredients and their definitions. These definitions and terms are used thruout the United States and Canada. This makes for uniformity in so far as the nomenclature of ingredients is concerned.

Furthermore, the association has adopted certain regulations and resolutions pertaining to the sale of commercial feeding stuffs. These regulations likewise have contributed much toward uniformity in feed law enforcement. It is my belief that feed inspection work thoroly executed is one of the greatest services which can be rendered to the farmers and feeders of the country. It is also valuable to the honest and reliable feed manufacturers in that it protects them from unfair competition.

## Cattle Feed from Dehydrated Cactus

Dehydrated cattle feed will be produced here from cactus at the \$700,000 dehydrating, canning, freezing and compressing plant to be established at Raymondville, Tex., by Raymondville, Industries, Inc., Gilbert C. Wilson of Pittsburg, Tex., announced. The plant will be housed in an enlargement of the Ray-Tex Freezers & Cannery, Inc.'s building; it will be managed by W. W. Ely, head of the freezing company. It is expected to be in operation next fall. The dehydrated cactus will be shipped to the Gilbert C. Wilson Laboratories in Henderson and mixed there with other feeds.—H. N.

## Molasses and Beet Pulp for Cattle

Feeding trials were conducted at the Washington Experiment Station in three 120 day feeding periods to ascertain the replacement value of dried molasses-beet pulp for all or part of the corn, wheat, or barley in rations with chopped alfalfa hay, steamed bone meal, and salt. The cereals were fed alone or supplemented with one-third, one-half, or one-sixth part of dried molasses-beet pulp, replacing either corn, barley, or wheat or combinations of these.

With mature steers, high quality hay, and a feeding period of 120 days, dried molasses-beet pulp may be fed satisfactorily up to 50 percent of the ration of corn, barley, or wheat during years of favorable price relationships. About 75 lb. of the grain was replaced by 100 lb. of the dried molasses-beet pulp. There was a slight decrease in hay consumption and gain. Comparative feed prices, rather than feed efficiency, determined costs. Dried molasses-beet pulp was a good appetizer.

## Dried Yeast for Feed

A leading Milwaukee brewing company which formerly sold its surplus liquid yeast to various users, now is drying all of its surplus at a rate of 5,400 to 6,000 pounds a week. Probable output this year will be 1,500,000 pounds. An official of the company said:

High nutritive value has been found in brewers dried yeast, with 12 vitamins known to be present in it, researchers have reported. The brewery by-product has been widely used as a poultry feed for its stimulation of full feathering, and also an ingredient of a feed for livestock and dog foods. Fur ranchers have used the yeast more as they discovered its effect in improving the gloss of their animals' fur.

The brewery operates its dried yeast plant in an addition to one of its main buildings. Construction was authorized by the government in 1945 because of recognition of the by-product's importance as a feed for animals. The principal equipment is a large rotary drum drier.

Surplus yeast from the brewing process is piped from the fermenting cellars into refrigerated tanks, from which it flows into the drum for drying in a matter of seconds with live steam. A cutting blade shaves the dried yeast from the drum in tissue thin sheets which drop into a conveyor trough. The dried yeast then is broken up, but not powdered, and is funneled to another room beneath the drying room and directly into a sack filling machine.

## Hay Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during March, compared with March, 1946, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	.....	172		
Chicago	2,925	4,871	1,407	1,463
Ft. Worth	22	352		
Kansas City	8,244	10,134	6,318	7,704
Portland	706	914	.....	.....

# New Horizons in Animal Nutrition

By DR. H. J. PREBLUDA of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., before National Farm Chemurgic Council.

**LESS PROTEIN IN CORN.**—There is a tendency for a lower protein content of the hybrid corn variety. The textbook values of 9.3-9.8 per cent protein in corn are already out of date. This reflected by the lower protein content of corn by-products such as distillers grains and solubles compared to higher values previously accepted by the feed trade. As time goes on, this means that increased quantities of protein will be necessary to compensate for the lower protein trend of corn brought about by acceptance of hybrid varieties. It is interesting to note that about 80 per cent of the corn stays on the farm, whereas 20 per cent of the corn produced is sold. Approximately half of this latter quantity is returned to agriculture in the form of commercial feeds.

**FOR RAPID GROWTH** of turkey poults, rations containing 26 per cent or more protein are recommended. Soybean protein does a good job in such rations, whereas the sole use of other vegetable proteins slow up growth. The latter also show up deficiencies of an amino acid called lysine. Breeder rations for poultry must contain some fish meal along with soybean meal to avoid perosis in day-old chicks. Pasting up of young poultry flocks during the first week has been blamed on too high a soybean meal content of rations. This may occur with certain solvent extracted meals and can be easily corrected by feeding cracked corn.

**MARINE PROTEIN.**—Considerable increase in growth can be obtained with poultry when marine protein is used to supplement soybean protein. Some evidence has been accumulated to point out that part of this growth increase may be due to the amino acid methionine present in fish products. Sardine meal is generally considered the most effective supplement to soybean meal. There may also be a species difference in the biological utilization of fish solubles. Both fish meal and fish solubles contain growth factors which cannot be replaced by methionine, choline or the known vitamins when used to supplement soybean meal rations. Although the amino acid methionine when used as an adjunct to soybean meal has been found to improve growth of poultry it has not been too successful when used in a similar fashion to increase growth of hogs.

**HIGH ENERGY RATIONS.**—University of Connecticut investigators have found promise in the use of high energy rations low in fibre for rapid broiler growth. One of the important features of their ration is the inclusion of special fermentation products rich in the vitamins of the B complex. Poultry feeds high in fibre have been improved by the inclusion of 2.5 per cent "moldy bran," a product rich in enzymes. No improvement was noticed in feeds of low fibre content.

**EXCESS MINERAL HARMFUL.**—In certain geographic areas natural excess of some minerals does harm. For example, the people in the Buena Vista Lake area have noticed a graying of the coat in cattle, accompanied by a persistent scouring and anemia. The condition has been especially aggravated by alfalfa hay from this area. It was traced to an excess of molybdenum in the soil which indirectly caused poisoning of the cattle.

**SOME NEW TRACE ELEMENTS** are now being studied in Great Britain where it has been indicated that nickel is of importance in increasing crop yield. Inasmuch as food and feed are closely related to soil nutrition it is possible that a more important role will be found for nickel as has been shown during the last year with the addition of cobalt to the feed of ruminants.

Sometimes natural products supplying primarily the same minerals to animals seem to perform differently. Cornell University re-

search has shown that oyster shell or calcite grit is much superior to ground limestone as a supplement for laying rations. Birds receiving ground limestone had higher mortality and lower egg production. Combinations of crushed oyster shell and granite grit were found to be the most satisfactory supplement for laying rations.

**VITAMIN A.**—We are gradually becoming alerted to the ease of destruction of vitamin A. Antioxidants show promise in stabilizing this vitamin which seems to lose its physiological potency not only in ingredients prior to being placed in feed, but after being shipped to the consumer, so that the final feeds contains but a small fraction of the vitamin thought to be present by merely adding the vitamin A. Textbook values of the constituents. Altho vitamin D has been considered more stable than vitamin A in poultry feeds, recently work has shown that a large percentage of this vitamin is lost after long periods of storage. Because of demand of vitamin A fish oils by the pharmaceutical and food industries there has been a decreased use of these materials for feeding animals because of high cost. There is an increased trend for the use of alfalfa in formula feeds for poultry since it contains carotene pigments capable of being broken down to vitamin A in the chicken. However, not all types of animals utilize these pigments to produce this vitamin with the same degree of efficiency.

A great deal of vitamin A comes from grasses which are so commonplace and taken too much for granted. Progressive agriculture could not be possible without well managed pastures. Harvested roughage provides the backbone of winter dairy rations. It has been found that carotene has greater stability in grass silage than in dehydrated or sun-cured alfalfa. Alfalfa meal when stored in burlap bags has a tendency to lose 80 per cent of its carotene potency in one year.

**VITAMIN E.**—There is a close inter-relationship of vitamin E and vitamin A. The fact that antioxidant properties of vitamin E protect vitamin A from running down was not too well appreciated until a few years ago.

This may also be correlated with investigators' findings that virtually the same general physiological defects have been attributed to vitamin A and E deficiencies of animals. These two vitamins work together in all tissues in a sort of co-operative, protective and nutritive capacity.

Vitamin E not only stabilizes vitamin A but makes it more available. Recent work at the Minnesota Experiment Station in connection with the nutrition and reproduction of cattle has shown that sudden death occurred among both sexes of animals from 18 months to 5 years of age. Using an electrocardiograph, the same instrument which is used to study heart conditions in humans, it was found that traumatic heart failure was produced by vitamin E deficient rations. This work will undoubtedly create new interest in the inter-relationship of vitamin A with vitamin E which is often referred to as alpha tocopherol.

**RESEARCH** is making progress thru the organic synthesis of low cost compounds which affect the metabolism of warm blooded animals. These compounds have a hormone like action in that minute quantities can produce great changes in natural processes, especially growth and fat deposition.

Some of the materials such as thyroprotein behave thru the stimulation of the thyroid.

Another group of compounds such as thiourea and thiouracil inhibit thyroxine secretion in the thyroid. Because of a resulting decrease in metabolism there is usually an increase in feed utilization upon administration.

The limiting factors in the use of antithyroid agents is their lack of palatability to farm animals. Because poultry do not possess highly developed taste senses, they seem to be unable to detect the presence of thiouracil. Bovines need salt to mask the taste. Altho most swine and sheep object to the taste of the thiouracil or thiourea, the carcass quality is greatly improved upon administration of these compounds. However, in working with steers it was found that ingestion of these materials did not significantly affect the degree of finish.

**ESTROGENS.**—Another series of compounds having hormone action is called the "estrogenic group." The estrogenic hormones are primarily behavior hormones of females and are responsible for some of the differences

(Continued on page 277)



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## Plans for A.F.M.A. Convention

Outstanding speakers and a well-planned entertainment program, coupled with an anticipated record attendance, should make the annual meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n here at the Drake Hotel, May 1, 2, 3, the greatest in the association's history.

Scheduled speakers, including some of the top authorities in the field, will discuss sales, promotion, employee relations, and nutritional advances.

The high point of the convention program will be a dramatic presentation by association officials the morning of May 2.



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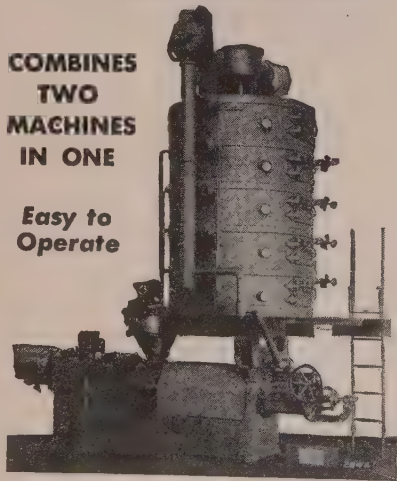


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Pres. Walter C. Berger is not divulging the details of this phase of the program, but he declares that it will open new horizons for industry co-operation. With this significant presentation, he says, the 39-year-old association will reach a new peak of purposefulness, introducing a broad concept which will have unlimited potentialities for a prosperous future in the manufactured feed business.

The principal convention speaker will be Axel Oliver Malmberg, director of public relations for the Doughnut Corporation of America, who will address the assembly the morning of May 1 on the subject of "Building Industrial Morale Thru Human Relations." An authority on sales and sales promotion as well as public relations, Mr. Malmberg has been addressing trade association groups from coast to coast. He is known for his impressive oratory and his sound philosophy of selling.

Also appearing at the opening session will be Lloyd S. Riford, of Cayuga, N. Y., chairman of the board of directors of the AFMA, and Paul Ijams, of Topeka, Kan., president of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials.

The association's Dog Food Division has planned a program for the afternoon session, May 1, which will be of interest to all convention goers.

Dr. Paul H. Phillips, professor of biochemistry at the University of Wisconsin, will talk on "The Role of Nutrition in Reproduction." He is in charge of the Dog Food Division's new three-year research project on this subject and will outline plans and objectives of the project. Dr. Phillips has done much outstanding research work in various fields of animal nutrition.

Dr. J. V. Lacroix, of Evanston, Ill., will speak on "Dry Food and the Diet of Dogs." A veterinary surgeon and operator of a hospital for small animals, Dr. Lacroix has been publisher of "The North American Veterinarian" since 1920.

"Sunshine Gene" Flack, Sunshine Biscuits' director of advertising and trade relations counsel, also will speak at this session. He has studied, practiced, and preached salesmanship for 32 years and has addressed the largest audiences of sales people ever held in America—as many as 25,000 at a time in gigantic municipal mass meetings. His talk on merchandising, advertising, and selling combines information and inspiration.

The Nutrition Council of the AFMA has planned the afternoon session for May 2.

"Applied Swine Nutrition" will be discussed by Prof. Damon Catron, of the animal husbandry department of Iowa State College. He has brought together the results of nutrition research at his and numerous other colleges and experiment stations, studying the practical application of this information in feeding.

Professor Catron took post-graduate work at the University of Illinois under Dr. B. W. Fairbanks and Dr. J. L. Krider, and has had actual experience in the manufactured feed industry.

E. I. Robertson, professor of poultry nutrition in the Cornell University poultry department, will speak on the subject: "Poultry Nutrition—Who is Responsible for its Application in Practice?" He has been working closely with the feed and poultry industries, and during the past winter conducted a nutrition conference for feed manufacturers as well as a series of six regional conferences for feed dealers.

"Milking and Mastitis Control" will be the subject of an address by Prof. W. E. Petersen,



**Axel Oliver Vagtborg Who Will Address  
Feed Manufacturers**

of the dairy husbandry department of the University of Minnesota, who will illustrate his talk with motion pictures.

A business meeting will be held at the closing session, the morning of May 3.

C. D. Alexander will speak at this session on "Management's Blind Spot."

An unusual program of entertainment has been arranged for convention goers. The Latin Quarter, smart Chicago theater restaurant now featuring Ted Lewis, his band, and a Broadway musical review, has been taken over by the AFMA for a party the night of May 1.

On May 2, feed men will be the guests of the Chicago Feed Club at a cocktail party from 5 to 7 p. m., and that evening there will be another party at the Latin Quarter for those who could not be accommodated the first night and those interested in a repeat performance.

Lewis' musical hit, "Manhattan Serenade," features Geraldene DuBois; Shirley, Sharon and Wanda; the Sky Riders; Paul White; Elroy Peace; and 16 Selma Marlowe girls.

The AFMA board of directors will hold its annual meeting in Chicago on Apr. 30.

The Drake Hotel cannot accommodate such a large crowd as at last year's meeting, and expected this year. Therefore, a block of rooms has been engaged for the convention period at The Drake for active members and at the Knickerbocker and Continental Hotels for other than active members. These two hotels are closely adjacent to The Drake and provide first class accommodation.

Reservations will not be handled thru the Association office. Write the hotel direct.



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## Adulteration and Misbranding

GIRARD, KAN.—John Vietti has been convicted of violating the Kansas feedstuffs law by selling ground oats to which he has added ground oat hulls.—G. M. H.

LONGTON, KAN.—Frank Dyer was convicted of violating the law by removing the labels from ground oat hulls and selling them as ground oats.—G. M. H.

## Feed from Stillingia Tree

Protein feed, as well as candles, soap, and drying oil for paint, may soon be produced from the Chinese tallow trees, grown for ornamental purposes along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico northward from the Rio Grande Valley of Texas, according to Victor Schoeffel-mayer of Dallas, pres., of the Texas Chemurgic Council.

Special research on the Chinese tallow or stillingia tree to determine the usefulness of its properties is now under way at the chemurgic research center at Texas A. & M. College under the direction of Dr. Bryant R. Holland and Dr. W. M. Potts, professor of chemistry.

The seeds or nuts from the tree contain about 20 per cent oil, 23 per cent tallow, 11 per cent meal, eight per cent fiber, and 26 per cent shell. The seed may be suitable for protein feed after the oil is extracted.

Close planted trees will yield two to 2.5 tons of nuts a year containing 800 to 1,000 pounds of oil. More than 1,000,000 tallow trees have been planted during the last 30 years along the gulf coast in this area.—H. N.

## Convention of Cereal Chemists

The American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists convention is to be held at the Hotel President in Kansas City, Mo., May 19 to 23, inclusive.

The schedule includes such entertainment as a picnic, golf tournament, pistol match, inspection trips and the like. The Ladies Entertainment Committee, under the leadership of Mrs. James Doty, is planning an interesting program for the wives who attend. The program itself promises to be one of the most instructive ever offered by the Association.

William A. Haley, chief chemist of the Fisher Flouring Mills Co. is program chairman. A. J. King of the Fisher Flouring Mills Co. is editor. A session on nutrition, both human and animal, will be headed by Dr. Frank Gunderson, vice-pres., Research and Products Development, Pillsbury Mills, Inc.

A program centering around enzymes is headed by Dr. Eric Kneen of the Kurth Malt-ing Company. Dr. John A. Shellenberger, head of the Department of Milling Industry of the Kansas State College will direct the session on Agronomy and Milling Technology. The general session is under the chairmanship of Dr. Hugh K. Parker of the Wallace & Tier-nan Co.

Exhibitors wishing display space for exhib-its should contact Mr. Fay Buck, Kansas Flour Mills Corp., North Kansas City 16, Mo.

Highlighting the convention program will be an address by Dr. Harold Vagtborg, pres. and director of the Midwest Research Institute of Kansas City.

## Feed Movement in March

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during March compared with March, 1946, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Baltimore	4,551	7,429	.....	.....
Chicago	21,231	38,238	42,708	52,312
Kansas City	13,980	1,620	37,770	22,860
Milwaukee	320	390	20,750	18,150
Minneapolis	.....	.....	85,620	91,020
Minneapolis*	5,075	3,185	11,200	4,515
Minneapolis†	.....	.....	28,740,000	30,960,000
Wichita	.....	.....	9,820	7,045

\*Screenings. †Linseed meal (lbs.).

## New Horizons in Nutrition

(Continued from page 275)

which characterize a hen from a capon. Administration of estrogens increases the fat content of the blood and causes deposits of fat under the skin. It is, therefore, possible to feed these compounds to poultry so that regardless of age or sex the birds take on a soft, glossy skin finish which is characteristic of "milk fed" birds.

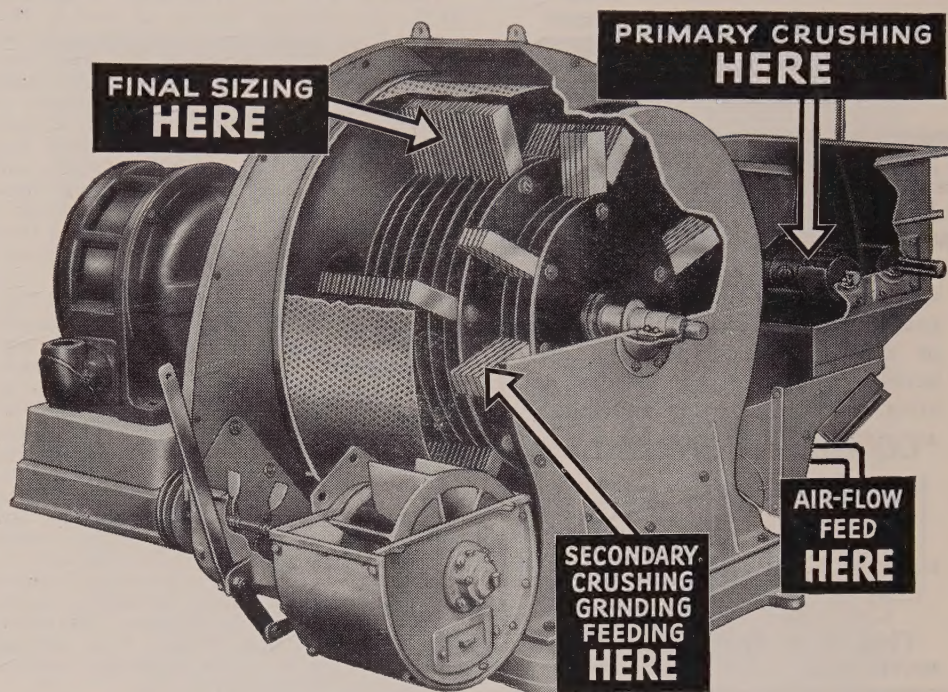
A compound known as dianisylhexene has been experimented with rather widely but has been dropped because of toxicity. The diacetate form of a compound used in England for humans to take the place of diethylstilbesterol, called "dienestrol" has been reported to require very low dosage and exhibits little or no toxicity for fattening birds of mixed flocks.

The use of hormones in feeds is yet in its infancy. We still must have more research on

these compounds which offer promise of increasing efficient output of meat, milk and eggs and may help solve some of our animal fertility problems.

## Tung Meal for Growing Chicks

Tung meal, whether raw, autoclaved at 11.5 lbs. pressure and 115.5° C., or autoclaved at 22 lbs. pressure and 128° C. proved toxic to chicks when included in an otherwise good growing mash. Removal of tung shell particles by sieving increased the toxicity of the meal. At the 5 per cent level, and above, toxicity was evidenced by poor feed utilization and waxy feathers. At 10 and 15 per cent levels, mortality ranging up to 100 per cent was encountered. Liver malfunction with jaundice was the principal toxic reaction noted. Heat treatment alone did not destroy the toxic principle of tung meal.—Gainesville, Fla., Agricultural Experiment Station.



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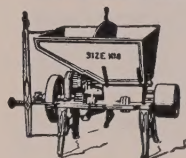
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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

## Feed Supplement for Chickens on Pasture

By D. C. KENNARD, L. E. THATCHER and V. D. CHAMBERLIN, of Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

Natural or wild pasturage will suffice on many farms where not more than 200 pullets are raised each year. If a larger number of pullets are to be raised, it is usually advisable to provide a special, well-isolated range of clover, alfalfa, timothy, or some of the other crops used for pasturage purposes. Ladino clover has come to be a favorite pasturage for chickens where climatic conditions are favorable for its growth.

**FEEDS TO SUPPLEMENT PASTURAGE.**—The wartime scarcity of feed in 1940 prompted the beginning of experiments by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station at Wooster to determine what feed supplements might be necessary to secure the normal growth of chickens on good pasturage. The first 2 years' experiments were conducted with simple feed mixtures without alfalfa, milk products, and vitamin supplements. The success with these simple feed mixtures suggested the desirability of learning what results might be obtained from the feeding of whole grain (without mash) and pasturage.

In two experiments with the growth of Leghorn pullets and one experiment with the growth of Rhode Island Red pullets on unlimited range and pasturage with whole grain without mash, a very satisfactory growth of pullets was secured. Altho these pullets were somewhat lighter in weight when taken from the range and started to lay about 2 weeks later than similar pullets receiving the range mash, they, however, soon caught up in body weight and rate of egg production after receiving the laying ration. Contrary to these results secured on unlimited range providing the necessary insects, bugs, and worms, a fourth experiment with the growth of Rhode Island Red pullets proved a failure on a limited range (250 pullets per acre) of Ladino clover. This provided better pasturage but failed to provide sufficient insects, bugs, worms, and the like.

In view of the foregoing results and experiences, a new type of ration and method of feeding was designed for growing the Station's 2,500 pullets on range and pasturage in 1945. These rations and the method of feeding were so satisfactory that they were used again on a large scale with equally satisfactory results in 1946. The rations were built upon two protein levels—12 and 14 per cent. Both years the 12 per cent protein ration (which enabled a saving of nearly 50 per cent of the protein meals) proved as satisfactory as the 14 per cent protein ration. The success of the 12 per cent protein ration and the results with whole grain (without mash) and pasturage suggested that perhaps some of the common minerals might be the limiting factor when chickens are grown on whole grain (without mash) and pasturage. Consequently, a third ration of corn and minerals was included in the 1946 experiments. The three rations were composed of the following ingredients:

Ingredients	12 per cent protein	14 per cent protein	Corn and minerals F. C.*
Whole corn or wheat.....	60	50	
Whole oats .....	10	10	
Coarsely ground corn .....	15	18	90
Wheat bran .....	5	6	
Meat scraps, 50 per cent protein	3	5	
Soybean oil meal.....	4	8	
Oyster shell or limestone grit, chick-size .....	1	1	2
Granite or gravel grit, medium	1	1	2
Salt .....	1	1	2
Bonemeal, feeding grade .....			6

\*Free choice of whole corn.

**METHOD OF FEEDING.**—The whole grain-mash mixtures were fed once daily (3 to 4 p.m.) in the amount that would be consumed by about noon the following day. Being without feed 3 to 4 hours each day made the pullets more active, and thus they made better use of the range and pasturage.

The chickens which received the corn and minerals ration were given the free choice of whole corn and the ground corn-minerals-mash mixture in separate feeders. The birds were fed once daily (about 4 p.m.) the amount of each that would be nearly consumed before the next feeding period.

**APPLICATION OF RESULTS.**—That equally satisfactory growth of chickens on Ladino clover pasturage was secured in the three experiments by use of either the 12 or 14 per cent protein ration was a surprise. The big surprise, however, was that the corn and minerals ration yielded as satisfactory growth of Leghorn and Rhode Island Red pullets as did either the 12 or the 14 per cent protein ration. This suggests that the primary purpose of the 12 and 14 per cent protein rations was to provide the necessary minerals. If so, we face a different point of view than that previously assumed when it was supposed the primary need in addition to whole grain for chickens on pasturage was supplemental protein.

In light of the results with the corn and minerals ration, it now appears that the limiting dietary factors for the growth of chickens on pasturage are the well-known, inexpensive minerals—sodium, chlorine, calcium, and phosphorus—as provided by common salt (sodium chloride), oyster shell or high-calcium limestone, and feeding-grade bonemeal or defluorinated rock phosphate. In other words, these results indicate that Ladino clover (or probably other good pasturage) can be depended upon to provide all of the proteins and vitamins required for the growth of chickens if the pasturage is supplemented with whole corn (or probably other whole grains) and the previously named minerals.

To poultry raisers, the economy in the use of either the 12 per cent protein ration or the corn and minerals ration with good pasturage for the growth of their chickens is obvious. Good land where Ladino clover thrives can be made to yield high returns when used for the growth of chickens at the rate of 250 to 500 birds per acre. The use of the simple rations and good pasturage is deserving of consideration for the growth of chickens for meat production, as well as the growth of pullets for egg production.

**PASTURAGE CAN INCREASE POULTRY PROFITS.**—Ohio poultrymen may well consider the additional returns they can secure from a few acres devoted to Ladino clover for the growth of chickens to be sold as 4- to 6-pound roasters in the fall or early winter. In many instances, the same brooding equipment could be used for both the pullets and the birds for meat production by starting the pullets for egg production in January or February, and following with the meat birds to be started in May or June. The only additional equipment most poultrymen would need for the meat birds would be comparatively inexpensive range shelters.

The war-caused feed scarcity made necessary the greater use of range and pasturage for the growth of chickens. From this, much valuable information and experience which will find use in peacetime reduction of poultry and egg production costs was gained from the feeding and management of chickens on pasturage. Moreover, the range and pasturage can be made to provide the all-important isolation and protection of the growing chickens from the diseases, parasites, and contaminated premises of older chickens. This, in itself, often determines

whether the poultryman will have high-quality pullets capable of profitable egg production or inferior pullets not worthy of being kept for layers.

## Shortage of Poultry Next Autumn

Chickens and turkeys are apt to be so scarce by the time next Thanksgiving and Christmas roll around that the average family may not be able to afford them, President Walter C. Berger, of the American Feed Manufacturers association, declared April 1.

"Present conditions indicate a definite shortage of poultry meat and pork for the table this fall," Berger said, explaining that as a result of high feeding costs the replacement of poultry and hogs today is not sufficient to produce enough of these meats for the latter part of the year.

He declared that these high feed costs were not due to a shortage of grain, but to the government's allocation and procurement programs.

"The supply of grains in this country is sufficient to take care of home consumption and to do the right job of export to foreign countries," he explained. "However, the government has upset normal grain marketing by buying at such an excessive rate of speed that our transportation facilities cannot handle the volume. As a result, grain for domestic consumption cannot get to market and a shortage condition exists which is boosting grain prices.

"It isn't the volume of government purchases that is causing the trouble as much as the excessive speed of buying at a time when transportation facilities cannot be increased to meet the demand," he said. "We have no quarrel with the government's project to supply foreign needs, but it should be done with more consideration of the effect on our own national economy. The government should not insist on reaching arbitrarily set goals for export if doing so creates a situation such as the one we now face here at home."

Explaining his forecast of a poultry meat and pork scarcity in the fall, Berger pointed to the following trends:

There has been a drastic cut-back in the sale of poults (baby turkeys).

A large percentage of male chicks are being destroyed as soon as hatched.

Packers report dangerously high percentages of piggy sows (sows with unborn pigs) coming to market. Each of these bred sows sold now means another litter of pigs that will not produce meat for the table next fall and winter.

"We cannot blame the farmer for this condition," Berger said. "The price of corn is so high that the farmer with corn is tempted to sell it now rather than risk a later market by feeding to hogs. The farmer with hogs, who must buy his corn, has the same temptation to take advantage of the present market by selling his hogs now."

## Distillers Feeds and Hatchability

By Profs. K. F. SCHLAMB and A. R. WINTER,  
Department of Poultry Husbandry,  
Ohio State University

The National Research Council recommends about four per cent animal protein concentrate of total feed consumed in chick starting and breeding rations and about two per cent for finishing pullets and commercial egg production.

Data reported by various investigators indicate that an animal protein factor such as found in milk, meat scraps, fish meal, liver meal and extracts of these products is essential in the ration for good hatchability.

An extensive poultry feeding project, involving ten rations, 2,000 chicks and 600 laying and breeding birds, is under way at Ohio State University to determine the place of distillers solubles in practical poultry rations. The objectives are:

To obtain additional data on the extent to which dried distillers solubles and distillers dried grains with solubles may be used to replace the more expensive animal protein feedstuffs in rations for growth egg production and hatchability.

To determine the amount of distillery products which may be used in poultry mash feeds without producing undesirable effects such as reduction of palatability; decrease in the rate of growth or production; increased mash cost; wet litter, etc.

To obtain the "carry over" effects of the rations fed to layers on prolonged egg production, hatchability, and livability of offspring.

Satisfactory but not quite as good growth was obtained when all of the animal protein was replaced by soybean oilmeal and distillers solubles.

Distillers grains with solubles was not as satisfactory as distillers solubles in the rations used for growth.

The production, hatchability and chick livability tests are still in progress. The data obtained during the first three months indicate that:

Satisfactory egg production may be obtained on a ration in which soybean oilmeal and distillers solubles are used to replace all of the animal protein feedstuff.

A small amount of animal protein feedstuff (1.5 to 2 per cent of total feed) will improve a soybean oilmeal and distillers solubles ration for hatchability.

Livability of chicks from hens fed the no animal protein rations appears to be as good as from hens fed the animal protein rations. However, the numbers observed to date have been small.

EGG-FEED RATIO means the number of pounds of poultry feed that equals in value one dozen eggs.



with a

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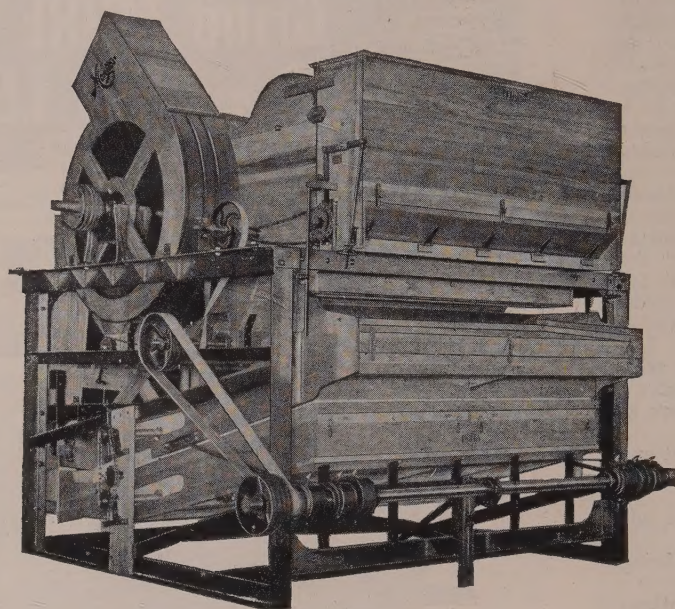
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